BOMBAY COURIER.

Published every Saturday and Tuesday Morning.

VOL. XLI. NUMBER 2069.] TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1831. [PRICE Rs. 13 PER QUARTER

ON Thursday next the 1st proximo, FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. will Sell by Public Auction, a portion of the Household Furniture, Open Carriage, &c. belonging to Captain BRUCKS I. N. proceeded to Sea, the same may be viewed the day preceding the sale, and further particulars will appear in the Commercial Advertizer.

Terms of Sale, Cash and the Lots to be cleared forthwith or resold at the risk and expence of the purchaser. [356]

SALE BY AUCTION.

FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO,—will put up for Sale by Public Auction this day Tuesday the 30th of August, the Household Furniture and property of the late CAPT. GIRDLESTONE of the Queen's Royals, at his Bungalow in the Lines on Colabah, consisting of a Sideboard, Dinning and Sofa Tables, Tea Poys, Chairs, Couches with Red Damask Squabs and Nankeen Covers, Cot, Dressing Glass, Waleshades, Hanging Lamps, Dinner and Breakfast Service, Argand Lamps, Glass Ware, a Turning Lathe, a Palanquin and a Buggy, Horse and Harness. the sale, to commence at 11 A. M. of the 30th.

Terms *cash*, and the Goods to be cleared away forthwith, or resold at the risk of the purchaser. [358]

FOR SALE—By Public Auction, in a Godown next to Limjee Bhiccajee and Sons at No. 10 Appollo Street, on Thursday next 1st September, a Quantity of Cambrics, Mul Muslin, Jacconets, Madapolams, and Handkerchief's, damaged by Salt Water ex Gipsey from Liverpool Terms Cash and Goods to be cleared within three days.

[355] *Bombay, 29th August*, 1831.

BOMBAY HARMONIOUS LOTTERY OF 1831.

ON Bombay Rupees 1800, divided into 1101 Tickets at 2 Rupees each.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of 500,	Bombay Rs....	500
2	Ditto.. 100,	each.....	200
2	Di to.. 50,	Ditto.....	100
5	Ditto.. 25,	Ditto.....	125
5	Ditto.. 15,	Ditto.....	75
20	Ditto.. 10,	Ditto.....	200
150	Ditto.. 4,	Ditto.....	600
185	Prizes.		1800
916	Blanks.		
1101	Tickets.		

The Proprietors, JAGONNATH AND HURRYTRIMBUCK, of the above Harmonious Lottery, have the pleasure to announce to the Holders of the Tickets in their Lottery, that the drawing of the same will take place in one day on the 18th September next in the Navevady near Dadysett's Agarie.

Further they beg to inform their numerous friends as well as others in general, that they have bura very few Tickets unsold, those who may be desirous of possessing any No's will for the same apply in the range of Ramchunder Jaggonnathjee on before the 15th of next Month.

[359] *Bombay, 30th August*, 1831.

FOR SALE.—At the Courier Office,

The Bombay Calendar for 1831,	5	0	0
Indian ditto,.....	2	2	0
Blank Powers of Attorney,.....	0	2	0
Ditto Interest Bonds,.....	0	2	0
Do. Policies,.....	1	0	0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,.....	0	2	0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,.....	0	2	0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,....	0	2	0
Plans of the Island,.....	1	0	0
Traveller's Itinerary,.....	5	0	0
Insolvent Debtors' Act,.....	3	0	0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms. [360]

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE INDIAN CALENDAR for the year 1832 shewing the correlative dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MUSSULMEN and MALABARIANS. Price Rupees Two.

Courier Office, 30th August, 1831.

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TO BE LET, from 1st October next the House at present occupied by W. MONEY Esq. situated at the Breach on the road to Malabar Point.

Apply at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.

[357] *Bombay, 30th August*, 1831.

FOR SALE. A few Copies of the English Sporting Magazine, from Nov. 1830 to April 1831. For particulars apply to SHREECRUSTNA JAGONNATHJEE, at the Courier office. [361]

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE Quarterly Army List corrected up to 31st July last.

Price Rupees Three.

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MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.

Brigade Major Cotgrave Artillery from Poonah.

DEPARTURE.

Cadet B. R. Powell to the Deccan.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Dessa, on the 15th August, the lady of S. J. Stevens 21st Regiment N. I. of a Daughter.

At Ahmednuggur on the 12st Instant the lady of J. W. Muspratt Esq. C. S. of a Daughter.

"Bombay 26th Inst. The Lady of William Money Esq. of a Daughter."

DEATHS.

At Ottocamund Neelgherry hills, on the morning of Friday the 12th instant, in the twenty eighth year of her age Theresa Alicia, the Wife of Surgeon W. F. Cockerill of the Bombay Establishment.

At Asseerghur, on the 18th instant, of jungle fever, Captain Robert Hurle, 18th Regiment N. I. aged 44 years, the gloom cast over the Regiment by the sudden demise of this lamented officer, bespeaks, but too strongly how deeply he has been regretted.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVAL.

None.

DEPARTURE.

August 27th The Hon'ble Company's Sloop of War Amherst G. B. Brucks Esq. Commander to Persian Gulph.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Sarah, Sir Francis Burton, Elizabeth and Jane, Drongan Gipsey, and Majestic.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Byramgore, Cadery, Maackborn, Dadaloy, Eliza, Discovery, Cavendish Bentinck and Sultan.

ARAB.—Fazarabany, Fazel Currim, Futtay Raymon, Futtay Nassry.

HON. COMPANY'S *Receiving Ship*—Hastings.
Do. Do. *Steamer*—Hugh Lindsay.
Do. Do. *Schooner*—Royal Tiger.
Do. Do. *Surveying Vessel*—Benares.
Do. Do. *Sloops of War*—Clive, and Elphinstone.
PORTUGUESE—Brig Aurelia.
BRAZILIAN—Ampaeze.
AMERICAN.—Nereus.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1831.

The Bengal post on Sunday last, brought intelligence of the arrival at Calcutta of the Barque *Austen*, from Macao the 2nd of June by which we learn that another rupture had taken place between the Select Committee at Canton, and the Chinese local au thorities.

We have received a Canton Register Extraordinary of the 26th of May, which we have copied below, containing most of the information as yet received upon the subject, together with the notice of the Select Committee which announces, that "unless the evils complained of be redressed, or security given against their recurrence, that all commercial intercourse between Great Britain and China was to be suspended from the 1st day of the present month."

We regret to see amongst the causes enumerated as having compelled the Committee to the course they have pursued, some that are unwarrantable, and others of a nature so frivolous as to prejudice the real grievances with which they are mixed up. Surely the cowardly attack upon the factory, together with the wanton destruction of property which took place at the time, and the refusal to listen to the remonstrances which were subsequently made, were such gross violations of the commonest principles of justice, as to be sufficient in themselves to justify the strongest measures which the Committee could adopt, without calling in the aid of the indignities practised upon the picture; which we must say, to us, appears to throw an air of ridicule over the whole transaction, which by no means belongs to it. At all events, the local authorities of Canton have rendered themselves liable to answer for an infringement of the law of nations; and such being the case, we trust that the opportunity afforded for the interference of the home Government, will be taken advantage of for the purpose of placing our relations with China upon a more secure footing than that of mere sufference, by which they have hitherto been regulated.

CALCUTTA.

The shipping Report of this Morning announced the arrival of the *Austen*, from Macao 2d June, and Anjier 20th ultimo. By this opportunity we have received *Canton Registers* to 23d May, and *Singapore Chronicles* to 7th July, from which we have made copious extracts.

The return of the *Austen* so soon was rather unexpected; it appears that immediately on her arrival to China (21st May,) that vessel and her commander were selected by the Supercargoes to convey despatches to the Supreme Government on the subject of an attack which had been made on the Company's factory by the Chinese authorities and other matters, an account of which we publish in a preceding column. Two other packets addressed to the Home Government were forwarded by the *Austen*, one to be landed at Anjier, and the other brought on to Calcutta, to be dispatched to England by the first vessel; probably the *Nandi* will convey the disagreeable intelligence to Leadenhall Street.

The *Austen*, received her despatches on the 2d June, landed the one for London at Anjier on the 19th July and next day fell in with the H. C's, sloop of War *Coote*, which ship was bound for New South Wales, having on board Captain Hawkins of the Indian Navy. Commodore Sir John Hayes who had also been a passenger, died at the Cocoa Island on the 3d July. The *Coote* had altered her course to Batavia in order that Lady Hayes might get a Ship to Calcutta, but finding that the *Austen* was coming here that Lady took her passage and has arrived.

Captain Pepper on finding the important nature of the dispatches, seemed disposed to alter his voyage and take home the packet in the *Coote*. which the Commander of the *Austen* had landed at Anjier, where no fast sailing ship was soon expected.

The extracts from the *Canton Register* and a letter of A BRITISH MERCHANT residing at Canton, which we publish in a preceding column, will put our readers in full possession of the details of the dangers and difficulties which beset our trade with China.

COMMODORE SIR JOHN HAYES.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

It is with feelings of the deepest regret we have just heard, of the death of that respected and meritorious officer, Commodore Sir JOHN HAYES, who died on his passage to New South Wales, where he was proceeding for the benefit of his health. We believe, we only speak the feelings of every individual, who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, when we say, that a more zealous, brave, and active officer a more kind, amiable. and generous disposition never existed; for the long period of three and twenty years, he ably and diligently discharged the duties of Master Attendant; he was nearly fifty years in the Hon'ble Company's Indian Navy, and in the earlier part of his career, when in command of the Bombay Frigate, frequently distinguished himself, and received many an honourable scar, which obtained for him the warm friendship and confidence of the Marquis of Wellesley; at Java he was equally zealous in the discharge of the duties more immediately confided to his care, and more recently during the Burmese war, his zeal and bravery were equally conspicuous; for his long and faithful services the honor of Knighthood was lately conferred upon him in the most flattering manner. We believe, there are few individuals, whose loss will be more deeply felt and regretted by a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances, than that of Sir JOHN HAYES, whose fond hospitable disposition and bland manners endeared him to all who knew him; to his family, his loss is irreparable.

We find on looking into the *East India Register* that Capt. James Jamieson, has been appointed "to succeed as Master Attendant on the death of Sir John Hayes, or as deputy, in the event of that situation becoming vacant first and in the latter case, his appointment to succeed as Master Attendant still to continue in force."—*Beng. Hur. Aug.* 10.

CHINA.

PUBLIC NOTICE

From the disposition which has been recently shewn in various acts of the CANTON GOVERNMENT, the PRESIDENT and SELECT COMMITTEE are under apprehension, that BRITISH COMMERCE with CHINA cannot be conducted with credit or security, while it remains exposed to them.

They do therefore, as REPRESENTATIVES of the BRITISH NATION in CHINA, give this public notice, that, should the evils complained of remain unremedied, all Commercial Intercourse between the two Countries will BE SUSPENDED on the first of AUGUST next.

By order of the Select Committee.

H. H. LINDSAY.
Secretary.

BRITISH FACTORY.
MACAO, 19th May, 1831.

NOTICE.

Several recent acts of the Chinese Government have compelled the President and Select Committee to intimate to the Authorities in Canton that, while exposed to them, it is impossible that Commercial Intercourse could continue, and to acquaint the British Community that, unless the evils complained of were removed, or security against their recurrence obtained, such intercouse would of necessity be suspended on the 1st of August next.

The acts of the Chinese Government which the Select Committee have adopted as the grounds of this proceeding are the following:

The seizure, close imprisonment, and subsequent death of a Hong-Merchant, his alleged crime being his "traitorous connection" with the English. No association ever did take place with this Merchant except of an extensive commercial nature, and in his mercantile dealings he proved himself an intelligent and most industrious man.

The recent attack made upon the British Factory in Canton by their excellencies the Fooyuen and Hoppo (in the absence of the Governor, the principal officers of the Canton Government,) accompanied by a numerous body of armed attendants, without any previous intimation of their intentions; the forcible entry of the Public Hall of the Factory; the abandonment of the Factory by all the Chinese servants, who fled under the greatest alarm; the tearing down of the covering from the King of England's picture, which was otherwise treated with indignity; the threatening the Senior Hong-Merchant with imprisonment and death, and the compelling him and others who were present, to remain for upwards of an hour upon their knees, on account of their connection with the English; the seizure of the Senior Linguist, who was thrown into chains in the Company's Hall, and orders given for his execution, which was only suspended at the repeated intercess on of the Hoppo and Hong-Merchants, when he was committed to prison; the breaking down of the gates of the Factory leading to the river; the destruction of the Quay, built by the express sanction of the Governor of Canton; the demolition of the walls, the uprooting of the trees, and general devastation of the property.

The death of the Hong-Merchant above stated, and the occurrences briefly mentioned, have taken place since the commercial business of the season was concluded in perfect tranquillity, and while the President and Select Committee were residing at Macao, resolute in their determination to lose no means in their power untried to preserve a pacific intercourse with this country. Two Members of the Select Committee proceeded to Canton to seek redress from these acts of the Government. Their remonstrance has been unattended to, and the demolition of the Company's property is going forward, the natives employed continuing at work during the night. Further intimation has been given to the Select Committee that these were only the commencement of a course of proceedings of a similar character; and a Proclamation has been received by them, issued in the name of the principal Officers of the Canton Government, interdicting the employment of native servants, and the presentation of Petitions at the City Gates; precluding all communication with Canton by means of foreign boats; and ordering bodies of Chinese Soldiers to act as a Guard on the Ships at anchor at Whampoa. The Proclamation is accompanied by a threat, that, should foreigners decline submitting to the commands of the Government "they will be expelled from the country, and for ever prohibited from coming to Canton for the proposes of Commerce."

The Select Committee abstain from adverting to minor grievances. The foregoing they regret to think are more than sufficient to justify them in the course they are compelled to pursue. They think it their duty immediately to communicate the state of affairs in this country to the Supreme Government of India. They refrain from attempting to characterize the acts which they complain of. Under the influence of the most pacific disposition, their present decision is the result of calm and deliberate consideration. They feel confident in the support of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, who, guided by mature judgment, will discern that the credit and security of their Commerce cannot under such circumstances, be maintained; and should an appeal be made to His Majesty's Government, they are equally confident that British national character and commercial interests in China will be too plainly seen to be inseparably associated, to admit of the possibility of their being safely disunited.

Published by order of the President of the Select Committee.

British Factory, Macao, May 20, 1831.

We regret to announce the interruption of the good understanding, subsisting between the Canton Government and the British Factory, owing to a course of outrageous conduct on the part o

the individual, who is, temporarily, at the head of it, during the absence of Governor LE, in suppressing the insurrection of the Hainan mountaineers.

So serious is the rupture considered, that the Select Committee has issued a public notice, that, unless the evils complained of, be redressed, or security given against their recurrence, ALL COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE between GREAT BRITAIN and CHINA will be suspended from the FIRST day of AUGUST next. A circular has been published for general information, explaining the motives of imperious necessity, which have dictated the resolution of both these documents, copies are prefixed.

The grounds of difference have probably a deeper source than may be generally apparent; and, we believe, we but echo the sentiments of many around us, in expressing the opinion that the Chinese would not have ventured to such violent proceedings, were it not from a conviction that the removal of the former committee, by the Court of Directors, would deter their successors from offering opposition to insult and encroachment. Most fortunately for British interests, the firm bearing of the new Committee kept the Chinese in check, for a time: and, it was hoped, that it had proved completely successful in averting the evil consequences from which, in the first instance, none were sanguine enough to anticipate that we could escape. But the recoil has at length come; however carefully guarded against, as it certainly has been, by those in charge of the Company's affairs.

The case of the unfortunate WOO-YAY, managing partner of GOW-QAU'S Hong, is the first topic adverted to in the Committee's Circular. This innocent man has fallen a victim to the envy of his fellow merchents, and the malice of the Governor: who gained their object by falsely alleging that he held a traitorous intercourse with the English, the proof of which consisted, in his having procured, for one of them, a sedan chair. He was imprisoned, (as related in our former No.,) in November last, was tried for his life, threatened with torture and sentenced to banishment to Ele; but died, on the first of this month, from the rigours of a winter's imprisonment, and mental anxiety, operating on a feeble frame. While the proceedings against him were still pending; while a hope existed of his engaging the Governor's venality in his favor; or that a sense of justice would arrest the iniquitous persecution; it is obvious that any interference or remonstrance on the subject would only have had the effect of encreasing the chances against his life, and would be assumed by his enemies as additional evidence of guilt. Now, that persecution has done it's worst, while his fates is held out as a warning to other merchants against dealing with the English, the same motives for silence, from an ppprehension of possible injury to him, no longer exist. And it can require but little consideration to come to the conclusion, that an acquiescence in the impression, which such proceedings must produce on the minds of the Chinese, must be alike injurious to national character and individual interests.

The forcible entry to the Company's Factory, which was the immediate occasion of bringing to light the evil passions that had been brooding, took place, very unexpectedly, on the 12th inst. about 7 o'clock in the morning. It is said, that even the Hoppo had no previous knowledge of what was intended, when the Foo-yuen called at his residence, with two or three hundred attendants, to request that he would accompany him to the Factory. On entering the public Hall, the Foo-yuen directed that the portraits, with which it was decorated, should be uncovered, and when that of King George IV. was pointed out to him, he deliberately ordered the back of his chair to be turned to it, and seated himself, in a manner plainly indicating contempt. This manœuvre, however unimportant in itself, is far from immaterial, with reference to it's obvious motive, more particularly, when it is considered, that no Chinese without performing nine prostrations, (in lieu of which, our Ambassador was required to perform nine obeisances,) can approach even the curtain before the portrait of his own sovereign.

To those unacquainted with the *locale*, it may be here necessary to explain, that after the fire in 1822, the rubbish, removed from the ruins, was made use of by the Chinese to advance the bank of the river, immediately above the Company's Factory, over a mud flat, partly dry at low water. This, of course, occasioned an encreased deposit of mud in front of the Factory, which so obstructed the approach of boats to the bank, that it became necessary to push out the quay about forty yards over the flat. And the enclosing walls, from the Factory to the River, (previously existing,) were extended over the ground thus saved, with the express sanction of the authorities. Two years ago, a part of the space was neatly laid out as a shrubbery.

The destruction of this was, it seems, the object of the Foo-yuen's incursion. How-qua, the head Hong merchant, with the head Linguist A-tom, soon made their appearance at the Factory, and afterwards, some more of the Hong merchants. A scene of boisterous anger ensued, in which even the Hoppo came in for a share of Foo-yuen's vituperation for his supineness in tolerating English encroachment.---"Do you do nothing but eat and sleep" he observed "that you suffer these things to go on under your eyes? This was under your care, and you should have prevented it." He then gave orders that the bank of the river should be cut away, and the walls taken down, to reduce the enclosure to the same dimensions as before the fire. The Linguist replied: that he would communicate these orders to the Factory, and see them carried into effect. The idea of a reference to the Chief encreased His Excellency's ire beyond all bounds: Fetters were sent for to an adjoining Mandarin house, in which the Linguist was bound. He was threatened with instant decapitation; and then ensued what is already related in the Committee's Circular. In the course of his railing, he is reported to have said: "What does Baynes mean by remaining in China? Why does he not "go home?" I can see that he fears losing his head if he goes to England!" Two foreigners were looking on during a part of the time. Mr. C. Markwick, of the British Hotel, happened to be passing, as the Foo-yuen was leaving the Factory, and was assailed with his Excellency's reproaches on learning that he was a British subject. "How dare you be so troublesome" said he, pointing to the obnoxious enclosure, with angry gestures and a fierce expression of countenance. "Do we not protect you in your commerce, and have we not executed the murderers of the Frenchmen *(alluding to *le Navigateur's* crew) "and how is it that you are so ungrateful? "If you do not behave better, I will write to the Emperor to send you all away, and prevent your trading with China."

The work of destruction commenced next day, and is, we believe, now completed, by the exertions of about five hundred Chinese labourers, working day and night, when not prevented by the rise of the tide.

The excavated rubbish has been conveyed in boats to about fifty yards off, and, (strange to say) there thrown into the middle of the river, as if to show, that, far from wishing to clear the bed of the river, insult alone was the object in view.

On the 21st instant, the Secretary to the Select Committee arrived in Canton, with Remonstrances to the leading Officers of the Government, which were formally delivered to the Hong merchants in full meeting. He, at the same time, gave up possession of the Company's Premises, by handing over the keys in a sealed cover addressed to the Foo-yuen. But the Hong merchents are afraid to present either the one or the other; His Excellency having declared that he will listen to nothing that may be said to him on the subject.

It is difficult to account for this violence of conduct, which is considered, by the Chinese themselves, as outrageous and improper in the highest degree. Some think it is grounded on orders from Peking, not yet divulged. Possibly, it may have been a *scene*, got up by the Foo-yuen, to strike terror into the minds of foreigners, and reconcile them, the more readily, to the new regulations of trade, (issued a few days afterwards,) of which a translation will appear in our next. It is impossible for us to conceal that the present rupture is considered by far the most serious that has of late occurred: nor is it easy to foresee how a reconciliation can be brought about; unless the tried moderation and superior experience of Governor LE should induce him to disapprove of what has been done, in his absence, by his hot-headed deputy. It is to be hoped the orders from Peking are not so imperative as to preclude him from acting on his own judgment, and that he may have discernment to perceive the perilous situation in which recent acts have placed the continuance of the amicable relations between the two countries;—and, eventually, the very existence of the trade.

We subjoin the following notices of the character of the Foo-yuen, received from a correspondent, before he commenced his acts of violence.

"The Deputy Governor, CHOO, is greatly "admired by the people in Canton, for his de"votedness to the welfare of those placed un"der his care. He disregards all personal "comforts, and lives only for the sake of his "imperial master, and the subjects of His "Majesty. He has been trained in the school "of affliction; is a widower and childless; he "has a grandson—but that grandson is insane; "and Choo now lives only for the public."

His conduct in recent acts seems to have been suitable to his education. Brought up in the interior of China with very high notions of his own country, and much ignorance of the rest of the world---suddenly elevated to high authority, and playing the stern patriot and reformer of abuses;---from such a person, tyrannical and silly deeds may be expected.

In the midst of all the violence of this *civilized* magistrate, we think we can perceive some symptoms of a want of nerve: for, on no other principle, can we account for the circumstance of the Governor of a great province being so extremely anxious to forbid the Hong merchants, on pain of death, from communicating to the parties concerned, (ten or twelve gentlemen, composing the Company's Factory at Macao,) the violent attack which he was about to commit upon their property.

POSTSCRIPT.

Since the foregoing was written, Mr. Lindsay has taken the opportunity of the Quang-heep visiting the Company's Garden, to place, in his hands, the documents and keys which the Hong merchants were afraid to present. He is a military officer of some rank, who usually receives petitions at the City Gate.

The Barque "Austen," Captn, Ladd, taken up by the Select Commitee to convey intimation of the existing state of affairs, to the Supreme Government of India, will sail on the 1st of June, having on board, also, a packet for England, to be left at Anjier.—*Canton Register, Extra. May* 26,

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NOTICE.

The English President and Select Committee, have been compelled by late occurrences in Canton, to address their Excellencies, the Viceroy, Foo-yuen, and Hoppo, but their letters have been refused to be presented, by the Hong Merchants, and the Kwang-Heep, into whose hands they were likewise delivered, has declined to receive them.

The English come to China for the purposes of Commerce; they wish to be the friends of the Chinese People, but their Canton Factory has been attacked, and their property destroyed, while they were living in peace and quietness at Macao. Chinese Natives have been Chained and punished in their Factories for their connection with them, and new regulations have been attempted to be imposed on their Commercial transactions, to which they never can submit. Public notice has therefore been given, that British intercourse with China will, (unless the evils which they complain of, be remedied), be suspended at an early date.

The English have no other than a feeling of perfect good will to the Chinese people, but they never can submit to oppression.

29th May, 1831.

The above has been placarded every thirty yards between the Factories and the Petition City Gate, being a distance of at least, an English Mile; being translated into Chinese.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE BRITISH MERCHANTS OF CANTON.

CANTON, 30TH MAY, 1831.

The undersigned, British subjects resident in Canton, having seen the recent acts of aggression committed by the Chinese on the property of the Honorable East India Company, and witnessed, with deep regret, the cruel treatment and death of an innocent Hong Merchant, on the false charge of traitorous connection with the English; and the Viceroy and Hoppo having now communicated to them a new and objectionable code for the future regulation of the Commerce of Canton, they have unanimously resolved.

1st. That the statement, published by the President and Select Committee, of the grounds upon which they have come to the determination of stopping the trade (should satisfaction for past, and security against future aggressions not be granted by the Chinese Authorities,) enumerates only a part of the vexatious exactions unceasingly made upon European Commerce in this Country.

2nd. That the new code of regulations for foreign Commerce, recently submitted to the Emperor for his approval, in place of alleviating, tends materially to aggravate the evils of the arbitrary and obnoxious system under which Commercial intercourse with China has been hitherto, with difficulty carried on. That the mere fact of such Regulations having been promulgated would not produce much impression on the minds of the undersigned, it being well known that the Chinese Authorities issue Laws, which they never mean to enforce; but when this code, now delivered to all the Merchants in Canton, is joined to the fact of the violent entry of the Company's Factory, the demolition of their property, the gratuitous insult offered to the picture of the King of England, and particularly, the refusal of the local Government to receive any remonstrances or address from the Honorable Company's Servants, a deliberate plan to oppress and degrade British subjects is clearly manifested; to endure which, in silence, would prove them deserving of even the insults they are exposed to.

3rd. They therefore feel it their duty to remonstrate with the members of the Chinese Government, and to appeal to their own country against yielding to the caprice of the local authorities, convinced as they are, that for the ultimate benefit and security of commerce, it were even better to resort to extreme measures of resistance, than to render the trade, each year, more precarious and unproductive by submitting to increased exactions, national injury and constantly recurring petty disputes with the provincial Government of Canton.

4th. That the refusal of the local authorities to receive any communication from the President and Select Committee, thus preventing all amicable adjustment of existing differences, renders it advisable to adopt the most decisive steps, if Great Britain wish to retain any beneficial commercial intercourse with China, it being apparent from the whole history of foreign intercourse with this Empire, since Captain Waddell, with a single Merchant vessel, in the middle of the seventeeth century, took possession of the BOCCA TIGRIS FORT, till Sir Murray Maxwell, in recent times, silenced the same Fort, by one broad-side from the "Alceste;" that firmness, resistance, and even, acts of violence, have always succeeded in producing a spirit of conciliation; while tame submission has only had the effect of inducing still further oppression.

5th. They, therefore, desire to express their unequivocal approval of the measures lately adopted by the Select Committee, considering them conducive to the general interests of British Commerce with this Country.

W. JARDINE.	JAMES INNES.
JAMES MATHESON.	P. P. ROBERTSON.
A. P. BOYD.	W. H. HARTON.
JAMES H. RODGERS.	C. FRAERON.
GEORGE HORBACK.	JOHN C. WHITEMAN.
JAMES ILBERY.	F. HOLLINGWORTH.
ARTHUR SAUNDERS KEATING.	JOHN TEMPLETON.
ALEXANDER MATHESON.	H. WRIGHT.
T. C. BEALE.	HENRY S. ROBINSON.
A. GRANT.	J. HENRY.
R. TURNER.	

* It is not quite certain whether this was his meaning. Mr. M. first supposed him to say "Have we not protected you in your wars with the French."

EUROPE.

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

BEDFORDSHIRE.—The Marquis of Tavistock has addressed the electors. Sir Peter Payne, Bart. has engaged to come forward and oppose Mr. Stuart, who opposed the Bill.

Bedford Town.—The two reform members returned without opposition.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—Mr. John Smith has answered to the requisition, promptly and decidedly, that he will come forward. His namesake, the Hon. J. Smith, has resigned. The only other candidate yet announced is the late member, Lord Chandos. One elector, on the 28th, says—"I have not spoken to one freeholder but what declares he will vote against the Marquis. His canvassers were here yesterday, and every one refused them, although last election every one went to Aylesbury for him, myself excepted. The same feelling prevails at Slough, Stoke, and Farnham; and if Mr. Varney is but active in his canvass, there is every hope of success." "The college of Eton is," says another reformer, "using unfair means to obtain votes for that enemy of the people's rights, the Marquis of Chandos. The tradesmen of Eton are nearly all dependant on the college. Those who have votes for the county of Bucks, have been visited by a tool of the college, and upon refusal, are not directly threatened with the resentment of this noble body, but enough is said to let them know they will be no gainers by it. In most instances they have been unsuccessful, but in some few they have succeeded."

Aylesbury.—Lord Nugent has addressed the electors of Aylesbury; he and his present colleague, Mr. Rickford, the banker, will be re-elected, notwithstanding the opposition threatened by the Marquis of Chandos.

BERKSHIRE.—Mr. Throgmorton, of Buckland House, is spoken of as a candidate for this county. Mr. Palmer's vote on Gen. Gascoyne's amendment has given universal dissatisfaction.

Reading.—No opposition to the late members; both reformers.

Windsor.—A requisition, signed by nearly half the votes in the course of an hour, calls on the late members to come forward again, pledging to return them free of expense. Mr. Stanley will again come forward, having addressed the electors.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—The reforming members are both safe. An opposition is threatened here by the "conservatives" headed by the Duke of Rutland, to the return of Lord Francis Godolphin Osborne. Lord C. Manners has been already started as an anti-reformist; and a second man of the same stamp is sought for. Meetings of the reformers have been held throughout the county to raise subscriptions in favour of the late members.

Cambridge.—On Friday, the Marquis of Graham and Col. French—tools of the Duke of Rutland, were elected, by a few of the Duke's tenants. The townspeople were enraged, and have burnt the members in effigy. When the last accounts came away, the place was in a state of serious riot, and loss of life was apprehended.

Cambridge University.—The late members both came forward, as did also Mr. Goulburn and Mr. Yates Peel, and addressed the electors on anti-reform principles. The University will, if it elect them, have the honour of being represented by two of the greatest asses who have sat in the late Parliament. Mr. Judge Park, and Mr. C. F. Pollock have canvassed the members of the University in their behalf. The canvass amongst the resident members of the University has, it is said, been highly favourable to the reformers.

CUMBERLAND.—The accounts last received were, that Lord Lowther has been compelled to relinquish his intention of standing for this county. He was at Penrith on Monday and Tuesday, and was disappointed in his exertions to obtain an address, inviting him to come forward. Lord Lowther left abruptly for the Castle, and it is believed that, in utter despair of success, he had been compelled to withdraw his pretensions from a county which has hitherto always been regarded by his family as a close borough. The spirit of the people is strong and decided against its influence on this occasion. Major Aglionby is canvassing for Sir James Graham, and meets every where with a favourable reception. Mr. Blamire is a universal favourite and meetings in his favour are held in all parts of the county. A requisition has been sent to Mr. Curwen to come forward as the colleague of Sir James.

Carlisle.—Mr. James, a reformer, has come forward, and Col. Lushington, the anti-reformer, has resigned. This is another defect of the Lowthers.

CORNWALL.—Mr. Pendarves and Mr. Peter are here in the field on the reform side. Mr. Peter, who has very great influence in the county, particularly in the Stannaries, having married the daughter of the late subwarden of the Stannaries, is the new candidate. At Penzance the canvass for Sir Richard Vyvyan has been most unsuccessful.

Launceston.—Sir John Malcolm returned.

St. Ives.—Mr. Wellesley and Mr. E. Lytton Bulwer will be returned without opposition for this borough; should Mr. Wellesley be returned for Essex, he will vacate the borough in favour of Mr. Halse, a Cornish gentleman.

Penryn.—Mr. Freshfield, the bank solicitor, has addressed the electors, and talks of retaining "the glorious constitution," &c.

CHESHIRE.—Lord Belgrave and Mr. George Wilbraham are sure of this county without a contest; the return of the last gentleman leaves a borough member pledged to reform open.

Chester.—Sir P. Egerton, after one day's canvass in this city, has seen the necessity of retiring from a contest which, in his address announcing his intention, he says he does reluctantly, "as he finds he does not on this occasion enjoy their *entire* confidence." Here is an answer at once to those who said the corporations were not in favour of the bill. The Tory faction finding that their man, Sir Philip Egerton, had no chance against Mr. Offley, the reform candidate, they have resolved to start a nominal reformer.

DERBYSHIRE.—The friends of Mr. Vernon are determined to pay every expense connected with his election for the county, with the single exception of the dinner to his friends, in the event of his election. A subscription has commenced for this object. It is intended to originate in this county, a subscription of 1s. each from Reformers, to purchase a splendid service of plate, to be presented to his majesty, as a mark of the gratitude of a devoted and effectionate people.

Derby.—The late liberal members of the borough, H. F. C. Cavendish and Edward Strutt, esqrs. will no doubt, be returned for the borough without opposition.

DEVONSHIRE.—Lord Ebrington is again in the field without a doubt of success; his late colleague's trimming votes on the Reform bill have raised him up so many enemies, that he has found himself compelled to retire from the representation after being thrice returned most triumphantly. Sir Thomas Acland is right; he had no chance against

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the spirit now abroad. The Protestant dissenters are coming forward in a body to subscribe to a fund for defraying all the expenses of Lord John Russel's election for the county.

Ashburton.—Colonel Torrens opposes Sir Lawrence Park, the Anti reformer, at Ashburton; and there is every probability that the latter will be thrown out, as Colonel Torrens has been extremely successful in his canvass.

Exeter.—Mr. Buck's vote has lost him this city. For the city we have Mr. Buck, Mr. Buller, and Mr. Divett; the two latter are declared supporters of the Reform Bill.

Plymouth.—Sir George Cockburn and Sir Byam Martin are in the field; the former voted against the bill, and will, we hope, be successfully opposed by the Hon. Captain Elliott, principal secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty. The election commences on Monday; the canvass of the Reform candidates has been most successful; and it is said Sir George Cockburn, who arrived in the borough on Wednesday, will be obliged to abandon the contest.

Tiverton.—It was expected that Lord Sandon and the Hon. Grenville Rider would be elected. No one having come forward to oppose the latter, who voted against the bill.

DURHAM.—Mr. W. Russell, who has so generously consented to sacrifice, for the national advantage, his borough property, is up again, and must succeed. Lord William Powlett, who opposed his noble father on the bill, has prudently beaten a retreat, on the ground, that "his opinions on the ministerial plan of Reform are not in unison with those of the great majority of his constituents."

Durham City.—Mr. Angelo Taylor has addressed the freemen, but says that he does not wish to offer himself to their notice with the certain prospect of the heavy expence of the contest. He leaves the matter, therefore, in their hands. Mr. Chaytor again comes forward, and the Marquis of Londonderry opens his purse freely to effect the return of Sir Roger Gresley.

DORSETSHIRE.—The freeholders have met, and resolved to support Mr. Portman free of expense; a second candidate, in opposition to Mr. Bankes, was to be obtained. The freeholders of Poole have formed a fund to be devoted to the purposes of any man who will oppose him, and the same spirit is traversing the whole county. Sir John Wyldbore Smith has been solicited to oppose Mr. Bankes. "Not an attorney in Dorsetshire (incredible as it may appear) can be found to act for Mr. Bankes."—*Courier.*

Bridport.—Sir H. St. Paul and Mr. Warburton come forward again; the latter is quite certain of success. Mr. Carruthers was in the town on Tuesday, but has, we believe, given up, as no one would promise him support. Mr. C. F. Williams was also expected to stand, to oppose Sir H. St. Paul, who voted for Gen. Gascoyne's amendment.

Dorchester.—Mr. R. Williams, of Grosvenor-square has addressed the electors here, as has also Lord Ashley; both voted against the bill.

Poole.—Mr. Sergeant Wilde declines to come forward for this place, although solicited by requisition, because the political principles of the late members on the measure of Reform coincide with his own.

Weymouth.—We are authorized to state that Mr. Prendergast, a reform candidate, started yesterday morning with a legal gentleman to contest Weymouth, and has strong assurances of success.

ESSEX.—The two late members, and Mr. Long Wellesley, have come forward with their addresses. The latter gentleman is confident of success. Committees in favour of the Reform candidates have come forward all over the county.

Colchester.—The two late members, Messrs. Harvey and Mayhew, have an opponent, it appears, in Mr. Sanderson, who gets again the support of the corporation.

Harwick.—The late members, Messrs. Dawson and Herries, have canvassed this place. Two opponents are, however, in the field against them; and, with the people at their side backed by the influence of the crown, must beat them out of the field if they have the impudence to go to a poll.

Maldon.—Mr. Lennard, a reformer, and Mr Quintin Dick, an anti-reformer, have been returned. The out-voters have endeavoured to find a candidate who will support the king and ministers, in opposition to Mr. Quintin Dick. The difficulty is as to the payment of the expenses. No Reform candidate was to be found who would give 700*l.* for a seat.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Lord Edward Somerset, it is now ascertained beyond a doubt, by the number of votes pledged to Mr. Moreton, the Reform candidate, has not the most remote chance.

Gloucester.—Mr. Webb retires from the city to make way, according to an arrangement at the last election. for Captain Berkeley, R. N. who has pledged himself to support the bill. Mr. Phillpots, a reformer, has been put in nomination.

Tewkesbury.—Mr. J. Martin is again canvassing, and Mr. Hanbury Tracy has announced himself as a new candidate. Mr. Dowdeswell, the old Anti-reformist, retires. The two former pledge themselves to the bill.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.—Lord John Russell has been solicited to stand for this county, in opposition to Lord Mandeville A meeting of the independent party has been held at St. Ives, to concert necessary measures. The vote of Lord Strathaven against General Gascoyne's amendment, was given in time to save him from ejection, as doubts were entertained of him.

Huntingdon.—Both the late members have declined coming forward; Col. Peel and Mr. F. Pollock commenced a canvass on Tuesday, in opposition, of course to the bill. The opposite side, however, have started Mr. George Pryme, a Reformer, and solicited Mr. Bonfoy Rooper, who declined the contest.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—The election for the county takes place on the 5th instant. Candidates, Sir Robert Price, bart., Reformer; and J. G. Cotterell, Anti-reformers, old members. Also, in opposition to the latter, Kedgwin Hoskins, esq. (banker), a Reform candidate.

HEREFORD (town).—The election for our city commences on 7th day (Friday), the 29th. Candidates, Edward Bolton Clive. esq., and Lord Viscount Eastnor, the old members. No other has yet offered, but a sharp look-out is kept for a Reform candidat in place of the *latter.*

HERTFORDSHIRE.—*St. Albans.*—The election for this place has terminated. Two reformers have been returned. Lord Verulam and Lord Grimston, his nominee, have been defeated. The poll, at the close, stood thus:—Vincent, 421; Godson, 406; Lord Grimston. 297.

Hertford, April 28.—State of the poll first day—T. S. Duncombe, 199; Lord Ingestrie, who voted against the bill, 161; Mr. Currie, a Reformer, 160.

HANTS.—*Hampshire.*—Both the late members, Mr. Fleming and Sir W. Heathcote, opposed the bill; the freeholders have, however, called on Sir. J. Macdonald and Mr. Shaw Lefevre, promising to support them free of all expense. It is impossible to describe the enthusiasm in this county in the cause of Reform. The result of the canvass has been hitherto as follows:—Promises for Sir J. Macdonald, 656; Charles Shaw Lefevre, 656; John Fleming, esq., 30, doubtful 24. This canvass is only for the towns of Portsea. Southsea, Gosport, Half-way houses. Mr. Fleming appears determined to annoy, if be cannot succeed in his election, by holding out threats of an immense expenditure, say 50,000*l.*, and that he will cut down every tree on his estate before he will resign.

Andover.—Sir Waller Pollen and Mr. Assheton Smith will be ejected by the corporation, who, in compliance with the desire unanimously expressed of the inhabitants, will return Mr. Newton Fellows and Mr. Ettwell, both pledged to the bill.

Portsmouth.—Here all is safe for the reforming interest. Mr. Carter and Mr. F. Barring will be returned without opposition. The whole town, by the letters of yesterday, appears to have been in a singular state of excitement. The sailors, to a man, participate in it, and called the Reform question another fight for their King and country.

Petersfield.—This election was expected (Colonel and Sir William Joliffe, the anti-reformers, being so successful in obtaining government jobs) to pass off without opposition: but those gentlemen were opposed by John Ogle and Mr. Marsh, for whom there was an overwhelming majority on the show of hands. A poll was demanded.

Southampton.—Both the late members, who voted against the bill, Messrs. Hoy and Dottin, have again come into the field; they have to meet, however, two opponents on the popular side, Messrs. Penleage and Atherley.

Winchester.—The representation of this city is also to be contested, Sir Edward Hyde East has resigned, and his son, Bullar East, comes forward on the Buckingham interest; he will be opposed but it is not known at present by whom. An address of thanks has been presented to P. St. Mildmay, by the inhabitants of the city, for his having supported their cause by his votes on the Reform question.

Whitchurch.—Sir Samuel Scott, and Col. Townsend were returned without opposition by twenty independent electors They both declared that they would oppose the infernal bill.

KENT.—A Kentish Tory paper asserted that the freeholders resident in Gravesend had, to a man promised their support to Sir E. Knatchbull. Some notion of Tory misrepresentation may be gathered from the fact, that at Gravesend a meeting of the freeholders has subsequently been held, at which it was unanimously agreed to raise a subscription for the gratuitous conveyance of the Reform voters to the poll. Sir Edward Knatchbull has addressed his late constituents in a very humble deprecatory address indeed. He says, if again elected, he will assist in effecting such a Reform as circumstances may appear to require, and he then adopts the very words of the King's speech on proroguing parliament, "and which, founded upon the acknowledged principles of the constitution, may tend to uphold the just right of the crown, and to give security to the liberties of the people." Mr. Law Hodges, who gave his support to the measure of Reform, in his address, solicitings a renewal of suffrages, says, "that he is led to believe there is no great difference on the great question between the majority of the freeholders and himself." Mr. Honeywood, formerly member for Kent, dipped on Saturday, or perhaps he would have been solicited to come forward again. Mr. Ryder has answered the call of the freeholders, and there is an end of Sir Edward Knatchbull as a knight of the shire. Meetings have been held, and subscriptions commenced in favour of Reform, at Canterbury, Chatham, Ramsgate, Deal, Dover, Dartford, and other places. The men of Kent will retrieve the error committed by them at Penenden Heath. A tradesman of Dartford, on being requested for his vote in behalf of Sir E. Knatchbull, by a high Tory friend, made the following pithy reply:— "Why, Mr. ——, you know I have, for the last thirty years, always voted for the king; do you wish me to desert him now;" It is unnecessary to add, that the Anti-re-former struck with the position in which he had placed himself, retired in confusion.

Canterbury.—Both the late members will be returned without a contest; but bound neck and heels to the bill by a specific pledge. Mr. Bingham Baring has withdrawn his pretensions very prudently.

Dover.—This borough has had the honour of setting the first example to England, in returning two undoubted reformers, in the persons of Mr. Poulett Thomson and Captain Stanhope. Sir John Rae Reid is said to have met with so rough a reception, that he was compelled to make a precipitate retsreat from the town.

Maidstone.—Lord Mahon, the anti-reformer, will, it is said, be a candidate in opposition to Mr. Roberts. The Lord Mayor of London goes down to oppose the anti-reformer Alderman Winchester.

Queensborough.—This unhappy town will, it is stated, disgrace itself by the return of Sir Colquhoun Grant, an anti-reformer member.

Rochester.—So great was the success of Mr. Berna and the new candidate, Mr. Mills, both reformer, that Lord Villiers has abandoned the contest, and did not even canvass the freemen.

Sandwich.—Mr. Marryatt and Captain Trowbridge are the popular candidates; and the notorious Mr. Grove Price, one of the chief mouth pieces of the boroughmongers. may think himself fortunate if he escapes from the violence of popular indignation. He has secured, we hear, some promises from the corrupt and selfish, but we confidently trust, a majority of Sandwich freemen will be found honest and intelligent enough to accomplish his rejection.

Hythe.—Messrs. Marjoribanks and Loch (Reformers) are unopposed.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—Lord Rob, Manners and Mr. Paget have announced their intention to solicit the suffrages of the Freeholders; and a requisition has been forwarded to C. M. Phillips, Esq., to represent the county. It is generally supposed that he will comply with the request, and that Lord Rob, Manners, the anti-reformer, must retire.

Leicester (Borough).—W. Evans, Esq. is up to this day (Wednesday), the only candidate who has yet formerly announced himself; but Wynn Ellis, Esq. who was recently a candidate for the office of Sheriff of London, has arrived in Leicester, and has been invited to stand on the liberal interest. The corporation party, having failed to procure any gentleman to come forward on the Tory, or anti-reform side of the question, and their ex-member (Sir Charles Hastings) having already paid more than sufficient for the honour of representing the party, make a virtue of necessity, and say they shall offer no opposition to either Mr. Evans or Mr. Ellis.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—The Hon. Anderson Pelham has addressed the electors as a reformer. The very announcement of a reformer has frightened away Mr. Chaplain, after having four times represented the county.

Boston.—Mr. Rowland Wilks (for his father, who is hourly expected) arrived at Boston early yesterday morning, and Mr. Heathcote was expected in the course of the day. Two of the Tory leaders went of several days since to find a champion for their cause, but had not returned when our correspondent's letter was sent off. G. J. Heathcote, Esq., of Stocken Hall, we believe, in consequence of the reform bill not having yet passed, will be returned again for Boston.

Grantham.—Col. Hughes comes forward here as a thorough reformer.

Lincoln.—A meeting has been held here to concert measures for throwing out both the late members, who enrolled their names among the enemies of the King and people of England. Mr. Cobbett is to be one of the new candidates. Mr. Fardell has retired. Wm. Empson, esq., strongly recommended by Lord John Russell, has offered himself as a third man, with great chance of success. Colonel Sibthorp was received with hisses and groans, and cries of "Reform, you humbug."

Stamford.—The "Conservatives," who are endeavouring to retain Stamford in the cause of corruption, stick at nothing to further their ends. In addition to the thirty-six Cockney prize-fighters hired in London, 300 fellows have been hired here, at 7*s.* a day. Confident hopes are nevertheless entertained that the boroughmongers will be signally defeated.

LANCASHIRE.—Several meetings have already been held in this county at Bury, Manchester, and other places, to oppose Mr. Wilson Patten's re-election, in consequence of his vote for General Gascoyne's amendment. Subscriptions for the same purpose have been entered into. Benj. Heywood a banker in Manchester, has been put in nomination as a reformer.

Liverpool. Wednesday.—Mr. Ewart again comes forward. Mr. Denison having declined to stand for this borough, the friends of that gentleman have not yet definitively fixed on any candidate in his stead. Mr. Stanley has been spoken of; so has Sir Stratford Canning, who, from his relationship to the late Mr. Canning, would stand a most excellent chance, if he would pledge himself to support the reform bill. Lord Francis Leveson Gower is, it is said, hovering in the neighbourhood.

Preston.—Mr. Hunt and Mr. Wood are both at present canvassing; the election takes place on Friday. The electors wished Mr. Stanley to come forward, but he has declined the honour; they then waited on Mr. Potter, of Manchester, who also declined, as he is canvassing Wigan. The great body of the electors of Preston are not in the habit of reading newspapers, or their opinions of the conduct of their member would be in unison with that of the country.

Wigan.—Mr. Richard Potter is here, after completing a most successful canvass; his principles are decidedly at the right side. Colonel Lindsay retires. Mr. Wilbraham and Mr. Thicknesse, the banker, are the new candidates.

LONDON.—Mr. Ward retired; Alderman Venables elected in his place.

MIDDLESEX.—No opposition.

Westminster.—No opposition.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.—Sir Charles Morgan has resinged the county, in consequence of his vote in favour of Gen. Gascoyne's amendment, which he declares he is led to believe has given dissatisfaction to his constituents, and lost him their confidence, In consequence of the vote of Lord G. C. H. Somerset against the measure, the reformers have invited Adam Williams, of Llangiby Castle, to come forward, free of expense; and he has accepted the invitation.

Monmouth.—Mr. B. Hall will start here against the Marquis of Worcester, who opposed the reform bill.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—Mr. Evelyn Denison has come forward, in place of Admiral Sotheron, resigned; Mr. Denison supports the bill.

Bassetlaw.—The Hon. Author Duncombe has addressed the burgesses and freeholders. He voted against the bill; but avows himself in his address friendly to modedate reform and the extension of the elective franchise.

Nottingham.—The election took place on Thursday, when the late members were returned without opposition.

Newark.—The election commenced on the 28th. Candidates, W. F. Handley, Sir Roger Gresley, Bart anti-reformers; Mr Sergeant Wilde, reformer. The learned Sergeant is confident of success. It is to be hoped that Mr. M. Hill will stand with him. The accomplished Sir Roger Gresley has arrived in Newark, and has offered to display his pugilistic prowess in the Market-place, having been *spencered* by the people. Such is the creature the Duke of Newcastle would cram down the people's throats! Nothing has been heard of Mr. Sadler he has not had the civility to wish the Newarkers a respectful adieu. As soon as the Nottingham town election is over, all the workmen at elections will be off to Newark, Bassetlaw, Derbyshire, or Leicestershire. If the boroughmongers any where show fight, the Nottingham men will go as auxiliaries to contest against them.

NORFOLK.—Mr. Coke, the father of the late House of Commons, is coming forward again in the hope of aiding, by his vote, in the consummation of the only one of the three great principles of his life which remains unaccomplished—namely, reform in parliament; the other two the relief of the dissenters, and the emancipation of the catholics, have succeeded.

Norwich.—Sir Charles Wetherell and Mr. Sadler have been put in nomination by the Tories of this place; the selection, it must be confessed, is significant and admirable; as a cause in so hopeless a condition may well be considered to require a buffoon or knight-errant for its representative. To a late hour last night, the Committee of Messrs, Gurney and Grant deemed their success so certain, that it was thought unnecessary to trouble a single voter to go down, although a larger number have promised to support the liberal cause than on any former occasion.

Great Yarmouth.—The late members, who both supported the bill, are threatened with opposition here. It is, however, only a threat; but they should be on their guard.

Thetford.—The corporation talk of a second anti-reformer, in opposition to the Duke of Grafton.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—Lord Althorp has addressed his late constituents. This address, referring to the late division, says, "The question decided by this last division did not indeed essentially affect the principle of the measure; but the circumstances under which it was proposed and carried, put an end to all hope that the bill could pass through a committee without such alterations as would essentially change its character and destroy its efficacy." Several attorneys of this county have adopted a disinterested and patriotic step, worthy of general imitation, and that it may be generally imitated, we state it. They have signed a declaration that they shall accept no retainer from any candidate at the approaching election, and that they shall collectively and individually use every exertion in their power, gratuitously, to promote the return of those candidates, and those only, who will support the just measure of reform, sanctioned by the King, but rejected by the late House of Commons.

Northampton.—Colonel Maberly has received a requisition, signed by 1,148 electors, pledging themselves to support him if he comes forward to oppose Sir Robert Gunning, who voted against the bill. The new reform candidate, Mr. Vernon Smith, late member for Tralee (Ireland), is a nephew of the Rev. Sidney Smith: he opposes Sir Robert Gunning, who opposed the bill.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—Mr. Beaumont has addressed his constituents; his pledges are distinct in favour of the great national measure of the King, ministers, and people.

OXFORDSHIRE.—Major Weyland and the Hon. Mr. Harcourt are in the field for Oxfordshire, as the avowed friends of reform. The freeholders of the town of Witney have pledged themselves not to put the candidates to a farthing expense for their conveyance to the poll. The canvass has been successful.

Woodstock.—The Marquis of Blandford has retired from this borough; his lordship is, however, talked of for the county of Oxford, in place of Mr. Fane, who opposed the bill.

SUFFOLK.—Sir Henry Banbury, who gave the bill his vote, is again prepared for the field; the "Conservatives" are straining every nerve to incite Sir Thomas Gooch and Sir Charles Vere to come forward in opposition to the late members.

Aldborough.—Mr. Sadler, who has retired from Newark, will be returned here by the Duke of Newcastle.

Bury St. Edmunds.—Mr. Relfe, the recorder, has announced his intention of coming forward here as a reformer, to oppose Earl Jermyn.

Ipswich. Lord Euston has retired here; Colonel Fitzroy is in the field in the interset of the Duke of Grafton, Lord Jermyn is also again coming forward and the tories are about to start another gentleman Mr. Bennet, who declares his abhorrence of "the hasty and ill-degested measure" of the ministers. Two reformers Mr. James Morrison and Mr. Rigby Wason are in the field, and confident of success; as all reformers are bound to do, coalesce.

Sunbury.—This election commenced on Friday morning at ten o'clock, the Corporation introduced two candidates, Sir. John Walsh, Bart., their old member, and Mr. J. N. Macleod; being unable to get him up, they introduced Mr. Digby Wrangham, a son of the Archdeacon of the same name. Admiral Wyndham opposes them as a reformer; a very sharp contest has taken place, with every prospect of success for the Admiral. State of the poll at 7 o'clock Sir John Walsh, 266: Admiral Wyndham, 188; Mr. Wrangham, 168. About 750 freemen in all.

SURREY. Several meetings of the freeholders have been already held, who have unanimously resolved to support both the late members. No third candidate is talked of.

Southwark. Mr. Calvert and M. William Brougham have been returned without opposition.

STAFFORDSHIRE. *Newcastle under-Lyme.* Public meetings have been held at Lane-end, Stoke, Hanley, and also in this town, to promote the return, free of expense, of Mr. Josiah Wedgwood, sen. for Newcastle. Mr. W. is in favour of the Reform Bill.

SHROPSHIRE. *Bridgenorth,* April 27. Mr. T. Whitmore has declined offering himself. W. Woolryche Whitmore, Esq. is a candidate, and James Foster, Esq. has come forward at the request of the merchants and manufacturers of Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Kidderminster, and other towns, and with the support of Mr. W. W. Whitmore's friends. There is no doubt the two gentlemen named above will be returned.

Ludlow.—Lord Clive and his relative, the Hon. R. Clive, have published a joint address to the burgesses, whom they call "worthy and independent." It is one of the closest of the nomination boroughs in England.

Wenlock.—Mr. Beilby Thomson offers himself again He promises to support the purity of the constitution

SOMMERSETSHIRE.—Mr. Northmore has responded to the call of the freeholders, and published his opinions in a manly address. Colonel Langton, in answer to the requisition to him to come forward states that he will be present at the nomination; but "must depend upon the spontaneous efforts of the independent freeholders of the county."

Bath.—The Earl of Brecknock is again coming forward, in opposition to General Palmer, and is again, we hope, fated to be defeated. The corporation however, is a close one.

Bristol.—In this city, which was deemed the hotbed of Toryism, the Reformers have had a complete victory. J. E. Baillie and E. Protheroe, Esqrs. staunch Reformers, obtained so decided a majority on the canvass, that Hart Davis, the inveterate enemy, abandoned the contest without the expenditure of of a single pint of porter, and without opening a single public-house.

Taunton.—Both the late members, Mr. Labour shire and Mr. Bainbridge, voted for the bill; and from their successful canvass hitherto, are certain of their re-election.

Wells.—The two late members, Mr. Lee and Mr. Vaughan, whose votes neutralized each other, are again canvassing; and a third gentleman, Mr. Blakemore, is comming forward.

SUSSEX.—Lord George Lennox and the late member will be returned by the reformers without opposition

Arundel.—Alderman Atkins, to the disgrace of this free place, is likely to be returned again. Sir Richard Hunter is however, said to be canvassing in the popular interest.

Chester.—Mr. John Smith retires, but we are happy to say, to stand for a county; his son, Mr. John Abel Smith, has declared himself a candidate in his place. Sir Godfrey Webster, the oldest and most influential of the Sussex reformers, is to be put in nomination.

Hastings.—Mr. Ware and Mr. North are to be the two new members. Where is Mr.—Otway Cave?

Lewes—Sir John Shelley has been compelled to retire without coming to a poll; Mr. Kemp and Sir Charles Blunt both staunch loyalists (as we now term the reformers) were returned on Friday.

New Shoreham—Mr. Howard is in the field; he votes for the King and the people, and is therefore secure. Sir Charles Burrell also has addressed electors.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—The Hon. T. H. Foley, one of the late members, and the Hon. Captain Spencer brother to Lord Althorp, have come forward here—the latter to oppose the Hon. H. C. Lyson, for voting against the Bill. Mr. Richards and Mr. Sergeant Russell have resigned, on account of the threatened expense; the Tory party have subscribed largely here, with the Dowager Lady Beauchamp at their head for 50,000*l.*

Eversham.—The candidates are Sir Charles Cockerell, one of the former representatives, and Mr. Thomas Hodson, who declares himself an advocate of reform.

Droitwich.—Lord Sefton and Mr. H. Foley will be re-elected without opposition.

Worcester.—No opposition to the late members who are both reformers.

WILTSHIRE.—Mr. Bennett and Sir J. Astley will be re-elected without apposition; they both supported the reform bill.

Calne.—Sir James Macdonald has retired, as he intends standing for Hampshire; the two candidates are Mr. Macauley, late member, and Co-

lonel Fox, son-in-law of the King, on the Marquis of Londonderry's interest. Mr. G. W. Heneage is rumoured as a third candidate.

Clippenham.—Mr. Pusey, the anti-reform member for this borough, has retired; the other late member, Mr. Neeld is coming forward. and three others are named, Mr. Powlett Scrope, Mr. Talbot, and Mr. Boldero.

Cricklade.—Mr. Pitt, anti-reformer, has prudently retired; and the Hon. P. Pleydell Bouverie, brother to the Earl of Radnor, is a candidate in his place on the principles of his relation.

Devizes.---Mr. Pearse and Mr. Watson Taylor will be re-elected. Both opponents of the bill.

Malmesbury.---Sir Charles Forbes declares he will not pay as much for this borough as on the last occasion, for he conceives it will be too short to remunerate him for the outlay.

Marlborough.---There will be a contest here.

Old Sarum.---The election takes place on Monday. The venerable elm oak was cut down on Wednesday, and the marquee is to be erected in the open air.

Salisbury.---Mr. W. Brodie has been solicited, and will stand for this city, in opposition to Mr. Wadham Wyndham, who voted for General Gascoyne's amendment.

Wesbury.---There are two reform candidates announced in opposition to the patron's (Mr. Francis) men.

Wootton Dasset.---Lord Mahon and Porchester will be the new members.

WARWICKSHIRE.---Sir Eardley Wilmot has come forward here, in opposition, it is said, to Mr. Dugdale, the absentee.

Warwick.---Mr. King, the reform candidate, has been very successful against Sir C. Greville, who opposed the bill. There will be a severe struggle here.

Coventry.---Mr. H. Bulwer comes forward here in opposition to Mr. Tyler, who will not pledge himself to the bill unconditionally.

WESTMORELAND.---Mr. Crackenthorpe and Mr. James Brougham are proposed for Westmoreland and their addresses will appear on Monday.

YORKSHIRE.---The anti-reformers have at length got their candidates, Mr. Duncombe, Mr. Stuart Worthey, and the Hon. Mr. Lascelles. Meetings have been held in Leeds, and another part of the county, to support them against the coalition of reformers. Mr. Bethell seems to be disregarded by all sides.

Beverley---Mr. Sykes retires on account of ill-health. The two candidates on the reform side are Mr. Barton, the late member, and Mr. William Marshall. Mr. Cave is talked of as a third man.

Hull.---No contest. Both the late members supported the bill.

Knaresborough.---Mr. Entwistle has declared his intention to come forward again. He fought for the present, if he be a reformer, resign his pretensions as the late members, Sir James Mackintosh and Lord Waterpark, both support the bill.

Pontefract.---The Earl of Mexborough has come forward as a moderate reformer, in place of Sir Colling Smith, who was on the same side. The Hon. Edward Petre will also come forward in place of his brother-in-law Mr. Jerningham.

York (City).---No contest. Both the late members voted for ministers; therefore they are safe.

WALES.

FLINISHIRE.—Sir John Hanmer, anti-reformer, and Mr. Lloyd Mostyn, on the other side, are in the field.

PEMBROKESHIRE.—Mr. Fulke Greville starts in the independent interest against Sir John Owen, who has been against the bill both on the second reading, and on General General Gascoyne's amendment.

RADNORSHIRE.---Mr. Frankland Lewis will have to meet an opponent on the popular side in this county. The person named is Sir Harford Jones Brydges.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.---A numerous body of freeholders have addressed a requisition to Mr. Stanley, to stand for the county against Mr Wynne. The former gentleman has, however, signified his intention not to accept the offer.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE.---Col. Wood's vote for the amendment of General Gascoyne's motion has already raised him up an opponent in Mr. Williams, of Penpoint. They mean to act on the principle of the free holders of Yorkshire, by rejecting any man who will not go heart and hand with ministers for the bill, as Col. Wood voted for the second reading, and received the thanks of a county meeting, on the 14th inst., for his vote.

DENBIGHSHIRE.—Sir Watkins William Wynne, is said, is likely to be relieved from the onerous dutie of a knight of the shire. Col. Hughes, of Kinnous and one or two others, are named as probable candidates.

Denbigh.—Mr. Myddleton Biddulph is again coming forward; he voted on the right side.

SCOTLAND.

ARGYLESHIRE.—Mr. W. Campbell is in the field for this county: he voted for the bill.

AYRSHIRE.---Mr. Oswald, of Auchintreen, has announced himself for this county as a reformer, in opposition to Mr. Blair, who voted against the bill.

DUMBARTONSHIRE.---Lord W. Graham, the anti-refmer, is not again coming forward. Mr. John C. Colquhoun, however, is in the field, but he has made no avowal of his principles with respect to Reform.

EDINBURGHSHIRE.---Sir George Clerk, in his address, says, "that he is ready to give his support to any measures calculated to correct the abuses which may have grown up in the political system." That part of the system which returns such men as the candidate for a county is, of all others, the abuse most deserving correction.

Edinburgh.—Mr. Jeffrey has announced himself as a candidate; so has Mr. R. A. Dundas. All the incorporations are meeting in favour of the Lord Advocate.

FIFESHIRE.—Mr. J. Lindsay opposes Captain Wemyss, who supported ministers: the new candidate is one of the "well-regulated Reform" supporters and talks, in his address, of "that religion (we suppose boro ughmongering and place hunting), which the experience of many ages has shown to be the surest foundation of our liberties and happiness."

HADDINGTONSHIRE.—Mr. Hope (late of Gatton) will have an opponent on the side of the ministerial measure of Reform Mr. Baird, Newbyth.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.—Mr. Cutlar Fergusson has come forward here on his own principle as a supporter of the ministerial bill of Reform. A second candidate has started. Mr. Forbes, of Calendar-house who declares himself "firmly resolved to supports establishments in church and state."

LINLITHGOWSHIRE.—Gen. Sir A. Hope has again come forward. He was an opponent of the bill, and declared himself opposed to any change tending to deprive those really (parchment voters—query?) interested in land of their just influence in county representation.

LANARKSHIRE.—Sir C. Douglas, the anti-reformer, comes forward again.

PERTHSHIRE.—Sir. G Murray is up again. He declare, in his address, that "he has never been an enemy at any period of his public life to prudent amelioration of the political system of the country." Did not Sir George vote against the transfer of the franchise from East Retford to Birmingham?

RENFREWSHIRE.—Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, one of the few Scoth members who supported the bill, has addressed the electors.

ROXBURGHSHIRE.—Mr. Scott, who voted against ministers, has addressed the freeholders.

STIRLINGS BURGHS.—Mr. Johnstone has come into the field as a reformer.

SELKIRKSHIRE.—Mr. A. Pringle has solicited the suffrages of the freeholders; he opposed the bill. Mr. A. E. Lockhart is to be put in nomination on the other side.

IRELAND.

KILDARE COUNTY.—General Hort comes forward for this county, in place of Lord W. Fitzgerald, who retires from the representation. The gallant officer avows himself a staunch reformer to the fullest extent of the bill. Mr. More O'Ferrall's re-election is quite certain.

Drogheda.---Mr. North has no chance here, as even before the dissolution was made known, the electors had called on Mr. Wallace, who has already, on two occasions been an unsuccessful candidate here, to come forward. The latter gentleman must, of course, pledge himself to the bill.

COUNTY DUBLIN.---The late representatives, Lord Brabazon and Col. White will be again returned.

Dublin University.---Mr Crampton has declared himself a candidate for the University.

City of Dublin.—The Lord Mayor (Harty) starts, to throw out one of the late members, who both opposed the bill: three other candidates in the Orange interest are named, Sir J. K. James, Col. Verner, and Mr. Geo. Hamilton are talked of.

COUNTY KERRY.---John O'Connell, Esq is expected to be a candidate for this country.

COUNTY ROSCOMMON.---O. D. Grace Eq. the late High Sheriff, will offer himself to the electors.

COUNTY LOUTH.---It is said that Sir Harry Goderich will be a cardidate for this county. We understand that Sir P. Bellew is also likely to offer himself; also Mr. Alex. Dawson and Mr. Shiel.

COUNTY DOWN.—Lord Arthur Hill will, of course be returned; but Lord Castlereagh should be repudiated by the electors.

Queen's County.—Thomas B. Kelly, Esq., a reformer is about to offer himself for this county. Sir Charles Coote is not an advocate of the reform bill, and it is therefore incumbent upon the electors to reject him.

County Louth.—Mr. Alexander Dawson will, of course be returned; and if Mr. Shiel should offer himself, his return might be considered almost as certain.

Co. Derry.—Captain Jones has addressed the electors.

Co. Armagh—Lord Acheson and Mr. C. Brownlow are up for the county Armagh.

County of Leitrim.—Mr. Samuel White and another Reform Candidate should receive undivided support. Mr. Francis O'Beirne, of Jamestown, and Lord Clements, have been mentioned as candidates.

Leitrim,—A report has been in circulation that Mr. Ormsby Gore, and Col. Clements, will start on joint interests

CO. WESTMEATH.—Hugh Morgan Tuite, Esq. will be a candidate at the ensuing election.

DONEGAL,—Counsellor Macklin is a candidate for this county.

CO. CLARE.—Mr. M. O'Connell has addressed the electors of this county. It is said that a serious misunderstanding has arisen between Messrs. Manrice O'Connell, William Mahon, and their friends, relative to the claims of the former gentleman to the representation of the county of Clare, arising out of some implied promise or undertaking between the parties at the late election.

CO. MEATH.---Lord Killeen will be returned for this county; there will be a contest between Sir M. Somerville and J. L. W. Napper, Esq. Mr. H. Grattan, it is said, will not stand for this election

COUNTY OF WATERFORD. Mr. O'Connell's election is secure.

COUNTY OF WEXORD.---Lord Valentia voted against the reform bill. and should be repudiated by every friend of the measure. The reformers calculate with certainty upon the return of Colonel Chichester and Mr. Lambert.

Derry.—Mr. Conolly Lecky has addressed the citizens of Derry; but we anticipate that any attempt to oust Sir Robert Fergusson will be unsuccessful.

CLARE.—O' Gorman Mahon received an address from Clare, signed by two thousand names, requesting him to stand for that county. He left Dublin on Monday evening for Ennis.

Carrickfergus.—Lord George Hill left London, and is expected in town this day on his way to Carrickfergus, to offer himself again as a candidate for the representation of that place.

Athlone---Mr. James Talbot, jun., has offered himself for Athlone.

Sligo.—Mr. E. J Cooper is a candidate.

Newry.—The Hon. J. H. Knox again offers himself for this town; Mr. J. B. Bethel is also a candidate.

City of Kilkenny.—Mr. Leader again goes before his constituents.

City of Limerick.—Mr, S. Dixon is again anxious to try his strength with Mr. S. Rice.

SOUTHWARK.—On Tuesday evening a meeting of electors in the interest of Col. Jones took place at the Three Tuns Inn, in the Borough. Mr. Raynard, in the chair, said, that most of them had desired to see Colonel Jones in Parliament as their representative. But his most zealous supporters were anxious not to do any thing, at the present critical moment, to endanger the return of Mr. Calvert, or create division among the reformers. The question, which they were then met to decide, was, whether or not Col. Jones should be put in nomination? (A voice in the crowd—"He above all men, ought to be a member of Parliament.")—Mr. Brocksop moved a resolution to the effect, that the principles and talents of Col. Jones rendered him a fit and proper person to represent the Borough of Southwark; but that, in order to prevent division among the friends of Reform, the meeting would advise him to resign his pretensions for the present; expressing, at the same time, their deepest gratitude for his exertions in the cause of Reform.—Mr. Walker, after regretting that a preference should be shown to Mr. Brougham, of whom they knew nothing but his name, reluctantly seconded the motion.—Mr. Arrowsmith supported the resolution; and commented upon the inconsistence of Mr. Hall, in introducing to the Borough Sir R. Wilson and Lord John Russell, when the noble lord was invited, but did not stand for the Borough. (Upon this much confusion ensued—some persons maintaining that the conduct of Mr. Hall had nothing to do with the matter before the meeting. The Chairmain was unable to restore order.)—Colonel Jones besought the meeting not to transform themselves into that ill-behaved body, the House of Lords (laughter and cheering).—The resolution was then put and carried; and a vote of thanks to Colonel Jones was unanimously agreed to.—Col. Jones extolled the firmness of the King. There never had existed a deeper conspiracy than that formed to deter the sovereign from gratifying the wishes of his people. He was besieged, in every corner of the palace, by the menaces of his male relatives, and the tears of the female members of the Royal family; and had been told by more than one, that, to agree to a dissolution, would amount to signing his own abdication. He (Col. Jones) then adverted to the painful situation in which he was placed, and assured them that he had not come amongst them from any feeling of personal ambition, for that very morning a carriage was brought to his door, and money offered to pay his expenses, with an invitation to stand for a very important and populous place. They had recently had presented to them the brother of a great man, but that circumstance did not show that the brother of the great man had any claims to represent them: but so popular was the Lord Chancellor, at the present moment, that whether he sent his brother, his wig, or his puppy, they would have the nominee of the Lord Chancellor, and no one else (some applause, and much confusion). He did not resign to enable Mr. Brougham to come in, but to prevent a collision amongst the true reformers (a voice in the crowd—"Go on, we will secure you plenty of plumpers"). He proceeded to condemn the interference of Lord John Russell on behalf of Mr. Brougham: but it was, he said, like the rest, in perfect accordance with the old villany of the Whigs (great applause). Whenever returned to Parliament, he was determined to labour by the side of Joseph Hume and Daniel O'Connell.—The meeting soon afterwards broke up: most of the persons present seeming greatly disappointed at the retirement of Col. Jones.—*Examiner, May* 1.

PARLIAMENTARY CANDIDATE SOCIETY.

The enthusiastic feeling of the people respecting Reform is likely to lead at once to exceedingly important results. Hitherto, the great body of the community have looked upon the government of the country as a matter in which they could take little part: and which, though of infinite importance to their well-being, needed comparatively little consideration. The over-prudent have always deemed politics unfit business for a man who had his livelihood to obtain. They have hitherto triumphantly used that wise law, "Let man look to his own concerns." Now, however, men begin to see that government is every man's concern. It is as much the concern of the hard-working mechanic, or the industrious merchant, that he should not have his gains diminished, by the carelessness or rascality of his parliamentary agent, as it is that of the man of wealth. It may appear, at the outset, good policy to leave the watching of the parliamentary agent to others, and devote one's whole time and energies to private affairs. This, however, is a false view: it will be found, that, in time, no efforts devoted to private concerns will preserve a man from starvation. All his endeavours will prove fruitless; his gains will dwindle to nought, and he will be compelled to own, that the cause of this evil is, in a great measure, the consequence of a bad government, which his own negligence allowed to spring up and content him. Politics or government are not the concern of one man, or one set of men: government forms a part of every man's business: to preserve what he has gained, just as much as it is his business to gain. If I neglect the conduct of my private agent, and he robs me of a thousand pounds, I am said to have neglected my business. I neglect the conduct of my public agent, and he robs me of twice the sum—am I not now also chargeable with neglecting my business? My public agent, by his ignorance, carelessness, or improbity, throws impediments in the way of my gains; he makes bad laws, which cramp my exertions; he protects bad servants, who plunder me—is it not my business, my private business, my money business, to prevent and to cure this mischief? Assuredly it is; and the people happily are beginning to think it so.

In order to allow the community to perform with more ease that portion of their business which consists in watching over the conduct of government, it has been determined to have some means of judging beforehand of the fitness of persons who may be proposed as the people's public agents—viz. members of Parliament. We inquire carefully into the previous conduct of a private agent: it is needful, doubly needful, that we should inquire into the previous conduct of him who is to be our public one. We ought to learn what he has done: what have been his previous habits and character; whether he be honest and intelligent. A society has been framed for the laudable object of obtaining this knowledge, respecting such as are proposed, to be candidates for seats in Parliament, and of laying it before the public. A more beneficial object was never proposed; and glad are we to see the people so advanced as to know that the only means of ensuring good conduct on the part of the government, is for themselves to take an active share in it. The labour of so doing will be lessened by acting in a body: and we counsel the people to co-operate heartily with the society that has been established.

A meeting was held on Monday last, at the British Coffee-house, Cockspur-street, in order to form an association, the object of which should be to obtain information respecting the talent, probity, conduct, and connections, of all persons who might hereafter be proposed as candidates for seats in Parliament. A committee was appointed, and an address adopted. The names of the persons composing the committee will be found in another part of our paper. The following is the address:

"1. The measures of Reform brought forward by his Majesty's ministers, which have been enthusiastically welcomed by the whole kingdom, will require the exertions of the people themselves, to obtain the grand object of a legislative body identified with the popular interest.

"2. Hitherto the men best fitted by their intellectual and moral worth, to be representatives of the people, have usually shrunk from a popular election; the expense, corruption, and degradation attending on that hitherto debasing proceeding, have deterred the honest-minded, and but too often left the field open to those who have had much wealth to squander, and few scruples to overcome.

"3. It is now to be hoped that this vicious system will no longer prevail; that places will be thrown open, in which the honest candidate will have to stoop to no immoral acts, to practise no corruption, to truckle to no commands; and, that the people will be able to choose those who, by talent, industry, and probity, are fit to be popular representatives.

"4. This power, however, will be of little avail, if it be not judiciously exercised. Unless the electors be made acquainted with the character of the candidates who propose themselves; unless the men most worthy be brought to their notice, improper, or inadequate selections will again be made, the same neglect of duty, the same corrupt practices, the same extravagant expenditure, which have hitherto been our degradation and our curse, will continue.

"5. To prevent this evil two things are required. 1. To collect all necessary information respecting the character, talent, conduct, and connexions, of all persons who may be proposed as candidates for seats in the legislature. 2. To lay this information when obtained before the public. Experience has taught us that, separately, individuals cannot perform this task. Applications for information have often been made by various bodies of electors, desirous of choosing honest and enlightened representatives. But no one being prepared to answer their inquiries, the praise-worthy wishes of the electors, have been frustrated. The idle, vain, and profligate have too often been chosen in the place of the industrious, upright, and enlightened; the unprincipled political adventurer, swayed only by personal interests, has usurped the post of the honest single-minded patriot; and a people harassed, plundered, and oppressed, have but too well attested the vicious operation of a badly selected legislature.

"6. Similar applications will again be made, and unless care be taken, they will again prove fruitless. What individuals cannot perform may be easily effected by an Association. And for the purpose of obtaining the information required, and properly and adequately publishing it to the world, the present association has been formed, under the name of the PARLIAMENTARY CANDIDATE SOCIETY.—And the persons named have been appointed a Committee to carry the intentions of the Society into effect.

"7. The beneficial purpose here in view would be greatly aided by numerous local societies. But such separate yet connected bodies cannot be formed, since the 51 Geo. III., c. 19, s. 25, forbids all communication between them. A Society has, therefore, been formed, extending all over the country: of which any person may become a member, on entering his name, and address, and designation, in one of the Society's books; or by forwarding the same to the secretary by letter; and on the payment of a subscription of not less than five shillings to the funds of the Society for the current year. Thus the one body may extend to the most distant parts of the country, and a correspondence carried on, to whatever extent may be desired, without any violation of the law. The whole people may thus act as a single body—aiding one another with their money, their labour, and their information, for the one great and common end—of obtaining a good government.—*Examiner, March* 27.

NOTES ON THE REFORM BILL DEBATES.

Lord HAREWOOD—"A measure of that nature, perhaps, ought not to be brought forward at a time of such discontent; and it was the duty of the government not to have proposed such a measure, when the country was in a state of excitement from causes external to the country; but they ought to have waited till the country was restored to a state of satisfaction."

A lucky thought occurs to *Sir Abel Handy* in the play, when the house is in flames—"Perhaps," says he, "it may go out of itself." To wait for the restoration of satisfaction might be very wise, supposing that the satisfaction would come because it was waited for. A nation's discontent does not, however, "go out of itself," and the *Sir Abel Handy*, who reckoned on such an issue, would be apt to be roasted, to a turn in his opinions. There are cases of spontaneous combustion, but none of spontaneous extinction. Lord Harewood's argument, though numbered among Bentham's Fallacies, is of extreme convenience. By it, an adversary is always held in cleft stick. If the people are excited and discontented, that is not the time for proposing a measure of satisfaction. If the people are quiet, what occasion can there be for any change?—let well alone.

"Lord HAREWOOD was not an enemy to alterations, if made at suitable times; but he could not support the Reform bill."

Persons who have as great an antipathy to bills of any sort as his lordship has to the Reform bill, have the same dislike to the time present for settlement. The call again to-morrow is the favourite answer of those who live upon their neighbours' substance. Over the

doors of the *cabarets* in France there is often this jocose notice—"Pay to-day, and long credit to-morrow." An Irish gentleman, whose tradesmen were excited and discontented, and who had not thought it wise to wait their restoration to a state of satisfaction, on landing at Boulogne, was so delighted at seeing this promising announcement, that he instantly put up at the house, resolving to stay some time there; but, alas! he found that the reckoning came every day, and the credit was always for the morrow. This is a *crassitude* of which the people of England will not be capable. Were the House of Commons to stick over its doors—"Patience to-day, and amendment to-morrow," the announcement would make no dupes. Lord Harewood concluded by declaring that his opinions were not either on the subject of Reform, or on any other formed with a view to popularity.—

Populus me sibilat, at mihi plaudo.

His lordship is easily self-satisfied, and singular in his satisfaction to boot.

Lord Londonderry complained that, in *The Times*,

"Their lordships were called 'things with human pretensions.' What? could it be endured that they should be called 'things with human pretensions?' Things with human pretensions! That applied to all their lordships. It was one of the greatest outrages on the house that he had ever seen or heard of."

The Times may have predicated too much of some of their lordships. There are among them very unpretending personages in the particular of humanity.

"Lord TEYNHAM said their lordships had seen what had been done by the newspapers in France; and this ought to be a solemn warning to them to put some check on the newspapers here, and not allow them to carry their license to such a dangerous extent."

Their lordships have indeed seen, in common with all the world, what has been done by the newspapers in France. They have seen in them the powers that defied and broke up a tyranny—the iron tongues that denounced and doomed a despot, and clanged the alarum of liberty to a whole nation. They have had a solemn warning, indeed of the consequences of attempting checks to the expression of opinion. They have seen what was done by Charles X, and they may see in him, at Edinburgh, an illustration of its wisdom. The voice of the press was no sooner silent, than the clang of arms, the roll of musketry, the thunder of artillery, the groans of the wounded, the crash of destruction, filled up the pause.

Mr. SADLER.—"The question of the separation of Ireland from this country had been so much agitated, that he thought it might yet be necessary to decide it either calmly in the house *or by the sword!*"

And this man, who talks with such free nonchalance of settling a question of expediency by the sword, is a pretender to philanthropy and piety. Why, the most sanguinary ruffian of the National Convention could not have employed language evincing more promptness to blood; and yet this Mr. Sadler would hold forth by the hour on the horrors of the French revolution, and the crimes of its actors. Let us suppose that an advocate of Reform had said—

"The question between the boroughmongers and the country had been so much agitated, that he thought it might yet be necessary to decide it either calmly in the house or by the sword?"

What an uproar would have been raised—what virtuous indignation, what pious horror would have been expressed at the shocking readiness to leap the conclusion of civil war! How would the demon have been execrated who conjured up the air-drawn dagger marshalling to blood; but a church and state man can without reproach make the last horror, the prompt alternative.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL—"It did not follow that because a man held certain opinions a great many years ago, and now held other opinions, that his present opinions must be wrong."

It follows about as strictly as that, because a country received certain institutions many years ago, and now requires others, its present desires must be wrong. With retainers of ancient abuses, the infancy of minds and of society is the period of perfection. Why do not men believe in ghosts, and rest content with spoon-meat? They did so in the nursery. What inconsistency in the man to differ from the child!

Sir ROBERT WILSON, the Deserter—"He was not the reformer who put and cast off his principles with as much readiness as his garments."

Sir ROBERT WILSON'S allusion to clothes is natural,—for his coat has had a vast deal to do with his politics. The late King stripped him of it, as unceremoniously as a master strips his lacquey of livery. Sir ROBERT thereupon became a martyr. A subscription was raised for him, and the martyr pocketed £12,000, as compensation for the loss of his commission. There is nothing in old Fox's book like this. A martyr of former days thought as little of being flayed of this skin, as a modern martyr thinks of being flayed of his coat. A martyr of the olden time looked for his crown of glory; a martyr of modern time, to the crowns of twelve thousand sovereigns. Martyrs of old never got into their skins again; but Martyr Wilson slipped into his coat again, and thus had the benefit both of compensation and restitution. The coat that had been insultingly torn from him, he, with glad meekness, replaced on his back—submitting himself to all the conditions of obedience that he had indignantly clamoured against on its removal. This grace he owes to his Grace of Wellington; and hence the member for Southwark's part in politics of late years. Swift argues, that men are mere adjuncts to coats, which are the real agents in the affairs of the world. We are sure that this is the case of Sir Robert Wilson. It is the coat that has done everything. It was the coat that stayed away from the Civil List division, and now it is the turn-coat that votes against the Reform Bill. Men have heads and hearts; but the coat has collar, sleeves, and pockets; the collar for servitude—sleeves for juggle, and laughing at dupes in—and pockets for what can be got. It will be remembered that we have long understood the character of Sir Robert Wilson, or rather the tendencies of the coat; for the representative of Southwark is but a clothes-house, or dependency, for a general's uniform.

He says he cannot put on and cast off his principles as his garments. This is a pity; for they are sadly soiled, and want washing. The principle of certain men may always be observed laid out for interest.—*The Exa, Apr.* 24.

PARIS, MAY 3.

(From Galignana's Messenger.)

Yesterday being appointed for the review of the troops of the line by the King, in the Champ de Mars, His Majesty left the Palais Royal on horseback at a quarter after 10 o'clock, accompanied by the Duke's of Orleans and Nemours, the Minister of War, Marshal Gerard, the Duke de Trevise, and a numerous staff, and followed by a detachment of the National Horse Guards. Upon reaching the Champ de Mars, the King proceeded to a pavilion, which had been erected for the occasion. The Queen, with Madame Adelaide, the Princesses, and the younger Princes of the Royal Family, who had preceded His Majesty in an open carriage, took their places at the balcony of the Ecole Militaire. The troops were drawn upon in the following order:—Four lines of infantry on the left of the pavilion; six lines of cavalry, including the two fine regiments (1st and 2d) of carbineers, on the right. Opposite the Ecole Militaire, four lines of military, engineers, and the train of military equipages. All these troops, organized in six divisions, were commanded by Lieutenant-General's Ledrudes, Essartes, Boyer, Gerard, Subervic, Charbonnel, and Valaze. The presentation of the colours by the King took place in the same manner as at the review of March 27. The detachments destined to receive them were drawn up in a semicircle at the foot of the platform of the pavilion. The Minister of War pronounced the formula of the oath, and each colonel received his colour from his Majesty's hands. The King, after having passed in review all the lines, and distributed the decorations granted by him to the regiments, took his station in the pavilion, and all the troops filed off before him. The fine order of the men, and the precision of their movements, excited the universal admiration of the vast multitude attracted to the ground, the weather being remarkably favourable. In returning to the Palais Royal, as well as in proceeding to the Champ de Mars, his Majesty was greeted with reiterated acclamations.

The *Journal de Loiret* states that "a slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Orleans and the environs on Friday last, about half-past 5 o'clock in the afternoon. A person residing at Checy relates that he saw distinctly one of the beams of his house move, and so slowly that he observed it was from east to west. At Sondillon the shock was less strong, but at Saint Lyé it produced astonishing effects. A blacksmith remarked the various articles which hung about his shop knock one against the other. It is reported that at Chevilly the agitation was so violent, that a woman rebounded involuntarily six or seven inches from her seat. At Artenay the movement was so great that several persons expected their houses to fall down and crush them. A young woman from Fay-aux-Loges asserts that at the same hour the whole of that neighbourhood was dreadfully alarmed, for the furniture in the houses was removed from its place by the violence of the shock. In several of the communes, the pigeons were seen to rush suddenly from their houses. In some places a subterranean noise was heard. This phenomenon was not observed in every place at the same hour. According to some report it is said to have occurred at 5 o'clock, and according to others, it was half an hour later and it was past six when it was felt at Checy."

By advices from Dresden of the 24th ult., we observe that an address was presented to the King and the Prince co-Regent on that day by a deputation from the Town-Council, who express their sorrow for the late melancholy events, caused by the enemies of peace, who had excited many citizens to take part in the disturbances. The latter, however, perceiving that they were only the tools of evil disposed men, had returned to their duty, and manifested repentance for the excesses committed.

The following is the address of the King to the detachments of the troops reviewed yesterday upon delivering to them their colours;—

"My dear Comrades,—It is always with new pleasure that I distribute in succession to the different corps which compose our brave army these banners, bearing the glorious colours recovered by the national valour, and under which I am proud of having fought in your ranks for the defence of our territory and the independence of our country. You will always be faithful to them; you will always do your duty as France expects from you, and as long, as I live you will constantly find me ready to uphold with you the honour of our arms, and that of the French name.

CONFESSIONS OF GIBBS THE PIRATE.

(From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.)

The criminal who stands convicted of the murder of William Roberts, mate of the brig Vineyard, on the high seas, on the 23d of November last, and who is to be executed on the 22d inst. is a native of the State of Rhode-Island.

The first account which he gives of himself is, that his father obtained a situation for him in the U. S. sloop of war Hornet, Capt. Lawrence, during the last war with England, in which vessel he made two cruises; in the last of which she captured and sunk the Peacock, off Pernambuco. On the arrival of the Hornet in the United States, Capt. Lawrence was assigned to command the frigate Chesapeake, then lying in Boston harbor, and Gibbs accompanied him to that ill fated vessel in April, 1813.—"Early in the month of May," says he, "we received a challenge from Capt. Broke, of the frigate Shannon, and we instantly made preparations to go to sea, and risk a battle. We stood down the harbour about 11 o'clock, and commenced the action about 3, P. M. off Cape Ann. It lasted about 30 minutes, with great slaughter, especially on board the Chesapeake. I escaped miraculously, with only a sabre wound upon the nose, the only wound I ever received in my life. The loss of the Chesapeake was 65 killed, and 100 wounded—one half mortally. We were taken into Halifax, where I remained about four months." He then proceeded in the ship John, Capt. Brown, for the Island of Margarita.

After their arrival, he left the ship, and entered on board the Columbian privateer Maria, Capt. Bell. They cruised for about two months in the bay of Mexico, around Cuba, but the crew becoming dissatisfied in consequence of the nonpayment of their prize-money, a mutiny arose, the crew took possession of the schooner and landed the officers near Pensacola. A number of days elapsed before it was finally decided by them what course to pursue. Some advised that they should cruise as before, under the Columbian commission; others proposed to hoist the Black Flag. They cruised for a short time without any success, and it was then *unanimously determined to hoist the black flag, and declare war against all nations.* Their bloody purpose was not carried, however into immediate execution.—They boarded a number of vessels, and allowed them to pass unmolested, there being no specie on board, and their cargoes not being convertible into any thing valuable, to themselves. At last one of the crew named Antonio, suggested that an arrangement could be made with a man in Havana, that would be mutually beneficial; that he would receive all their goods, sell them, and divide the proceeds. This suggestion being favourably received, they ran up within two miles of the Moro Castle, and sent Antonio on shore to see the merchant and make a contract with him. Previous to this, Gibbs was chosen to navigate the vessel. Antonio succeeded in arranging every thing according to their wishes, and Cape Antonio was appointed as the place of rendezvous. The Merchant was to furnish droghers to transport the goods to Havana, which was done by him for more than three years.

The Maria now put to sea, with a crew of about 50 men, principally Spaniards and Americans, with every hope of infamous success. The first vessel she fell in with was the Indispensible, an English ship, bound to Havana, which was taken and carried to Cape Antonio, *the crew were immediately destroyed:* those who resisted were hewn to pieces, those who offered no resistance were reserved to be shot and thrown overboard. Such was the manner in which they proceeded in all their subsequent captures. The unhappy being that cried for mercy, in the hope that something like humanity was to be found in the breasts even of the worst of men, shared the same fate with him who resolved to sell his life at the highest price. A French brig, with a valuable cargo of wine and silk, was taken shortly after. The vessel was burnt and *the crew murdered.*

The sanguinary scenes through which Gibbs had passed now effectually wrought up his desperation to the highest pitch; and being as remarkable for his coolness and intrepidity as he was for his skill in navigation, he was unanimously chosen to be their leader in all future enterprises. To reap a golden harvest without the hazard of encountering living witnesses of their crimes, it was unanimously resolved to *spare no lives*, and to *burn and plunder without mercy.* They knew that the principle inculcated by the old maxim that "dead men tell no tales" was the only safe one for them, and they scrupulously followed it. Gibbs states that he never had occasion to give orders to begin the work of death; the Spaniards were eager to accomplish that object without delay, and generally every unhappy victim disappeared in a very few minutes after they had gained the deck of the vessel.

He now directed his course towards the Bahama Banks where they captured a brig, believed to be the William, from New York for some port in Mexico, with a cargo of furniture; *destroyed the crew*, and took her to Cape Antonio, and sent the furniture and other articles to their friend at Havana. Sometime during this cruise, the pirate was chased for nearly a whole day by a U. S. ship, supposed to be the John Adams; they hoisted Patriot colors, and finally escaped. In the early part of the summer of 1817, they took the Earl of Moira, an English ship from London, with a cargo of dry goods. *The crew were destroyed*, and vessel burnt, and the goods carried to the Cape. There they had a settlement with their Havana friend, and the proceeds were divided according to agreement.

Gibbs then repaired to Havana, introduced himself to the merchant, and made further arrangements for the successful prosecution of his piracies. While there, he became acquainted with many of the English and American naval officers, enquired respecting the success of their various expeditions for the suppression of piracy, and made himself acquainted with the speed of their vessels, and all their intended movements.

On his arrival at Cape Antonio, he found that his comrades were in a state of complete mutiny and rebellion, and that several of them had been killed. His energy checked the disturbance, and all agreed to submit to his orders, and put any one to death who should dare to disobey them.

During the cruise which was made in the latter part of 1817 and the beginning of 1818, a Dutch ship from Curacoa was captured, with a cargo of West India goods, and a quantity of silver plate. The passengers and crew, to the number of 30, *were all destroyed*, with the exception of a young female, who fell upon her knees and implored Gibbs to save her life. The appeal was successful, and he promised to save her, though he knew it would lead to dangerous consequences among his crew. She was carried to the west end of Cuba, Cape Antonio, where we had a rendezvous, and where we had a small fort that mounted 4 guns, and kept there about two months, but the dissatisfaction increased until it broke out at last into open mutiny, and one of the pirates was shot by Gibbs for daring to lay hold of her with a view of beating out her brains. Gibbs was compelled in the end to submit her fate to a council of war, at which it was decided that the preservation of their own lives made her sacrifice indispensible. He therefore acquiesced in the decision, and gave orders to have her destroyed by poison, which was immediately done, and this circumstance hurt his feelings more than any act of his life; and which is the only act he can say he was sorry for. The girl was about 17 or 18 years of age; her father, mother, and all her relations were on board the vessel.

The piratical schooner was shortly afterwards driven ashore near the Cape, and so much damaged that it was found necessary to destroy her. A new sharp built schooner was in consequence provided by their faithful friend in Havana, called the Picciana, and despatched to their rendezvous. In this vessel they cruised successfully for more than four years. Among the vessels taken and *destroyed with their crews*, were the Belvidere, Dido, a Dutch brig, the British Barque Larch, the other vessels enumerated in the list furnished to Justice Hopson, and many others whose names are not recollected. They had a very narrow escape at one time from the English man-of-war brig Coronation. In the early part of October, 1821, they captured the ship Lucius of Charleston, took her to Cape Antonio, and were busily engaged in landing her cargo, when the U. S. brig Enterprise, Capt. Kearney, hove in sight and discovering their vessels at anchor, sent her barges to attack them. A serious engagement followed: they defended themselves for some time behind a 4 gun battery, but in the end, were defeated with considerable loss and compelled to abandon their vessels and booty, and fly to the mountains for safety. In the list of vessels destroyed, as stated in the confession to Justice Hopson, Gibbs speaks of this ship as the Caroline of Charleston. But he afterwards recollected that it was the Lucius, and proceeded to state a variety of circumstances, which prove beyond a question the correctness of his recollections. By a recurrence to newspapers files, we find that such a ship was captured by the pirates off Cape Antonio, in Oct. 1821, and was shortly after re-taken by the U. S. brig Enterprise, Capt. Kearney, while the pirates were landing her cargo. Gibbs states that according to the best of his belief, only one of the crew had been killed at the time they were forced to abandon the ship. The same account says that the British brig Larch of St. Andrews, from Kingston for Havana, was taken by the pirates, and re-captured at the same time by the Enterprise. —*New-Hampshire Journal, April* 18.

MISCELLANEA.

CANVASSING POLITICAL JUDGES.—Since the bad days of Charles I, the Judges of the land have held a decorous and dignified neutrality upon political questions, that is now at an end, and those bad days are renewed. Now the Judges of the land, some of them at least, are leagueing themselves against both King and People to support the borough faction; the Judges are helping the men who outrage the law and violate the constitution; those reverend Judges are helping the men who rise a fund to promote bribery and perjury. This is so shocking, that it will only draw down universal indignation upon them. What is the cause of all this? men naturally ask themselves. Simply this: those Judges expect that a Reformed Parliament is very likely to ask another question—and it is this—"Why should Judges have 5,500*l.* a year salary in such times as these?"

EFFECT OF THE DISSOLUTION IN IRELAND.—With unfeigned pleasure we perceive, by accounts from every part of the Sister Island, that instead of political exasperation and outrage, or any tendency to occurrences of a nature inimical to the authority of the King's Government, being likely to spring from the late Dissolution, there is the best prospect that the ensuing election will be distinguished by good temper, and indeed by unanimity, beyond most others on record. There is not a whisper heard about "Repeal of the Union," from North to South of Ireland. Another and more pressing interest has arisen to occupy the people and to animate their exertions, and the cause of Reform appears to have roused a zeal and ardour amongst our western brethren, as encouraging to the wishes of all honest

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men as is the spirit which now circulates throughout London. It is to the credit of Mr. O'Connell that he has lately addressed a letter to his contrymen, deprecating in the most earnest manner, on this occasion, the mixture of any unseasonable disposition, be it what it may, with their eagerness in support of his Majesty's Ministers, on whom rests the burden of the great measure of Reform. The Learned Gentleman dissuades the Irish electors from perplexing themselves or the Candidates with any condition but the one—namely, that they shall vote for the Reform proposed by Government.

DRURY-LANE AND COVENT-GARDEN THEATRES.—The managers of the above Theatres having entered into some arrangement between themselves, issued, on Monday night a notice, stating that in consequence of the Dissolution of Parliament, and the general political excitement of the country, they were compelled to limit the performance to three nights in the week. The *corps dramatique*, viewing the arrangement as injurious to the profession in general, determined to oppose it, and on the same evening a deputation, comprising Macready, Cooper, Dowton, and Sinclair waited on Mr. Lee to remonstrate against it, and stated the privations such a step would inevitably entail on every person connected with the establishment; and further, "that if he (Mr. Lee) would produce the books, showing the proceeds and expenditure of the theatre, and that it appeared by them that the proprietors were suffering a positive loss, they would take the house off his hands for the remainder of the season." This proposition had the desired effect, and it was ultimately agreed to go on as usual, with his promise, that as Mr. Lee had advertised the house to be closed on Wednesday evening, the performers should be subjected to one night's reduction of salary in the event of the night not being equal to the expenditure. At Covet-Garden a similar arrangement was made.

FRANCE AND PORTUGAL.---The Lisbon mail, which arrived on Wednesday with letters of the 16th instant, indicates the approach of a crisis in the dispute between the French Government and Don Miguel. Santarem, the Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs, had answered the requisition of the French Consul by stating, that as he was not invested with the requisite diplomatic functions as established by the law of nations, to make reclamations of such a nature, the Portuguese Government could not reply to them. The French Consul consequently, with the French residents, was expected to embark for Brest on the 18th, on board of the ships of war in the Tagus. This conduct, on the part of Miguel, was so contrary to his usual policy on being thus pressed, that it has led to the suspicion of his being secretly backed by some other Enropean Power. The English residents felt much alarm at what had passed, and some of them contemplated quitting Lisbon. A Portuguese vessel was about to sail for Angola, with political delinquents on board; among whom were the two Frenchmen, Sauvinet and Bonhomme, the latter of whom was flogged in the streets of Lisbon. The French Consul had peremptorily demanded that they should both be given up to him; but no attention had been paid to him. The Perola frigate was to act as convoy to Angola, to prevent rescue.

CONTRADICTION.—One sentence will comprise the state in which the South of Ireland is now placed. It is in open rebellion, and in the undisputed possession of the insurgents.—*Dublin Evening Mail*——We are rejoiced to be able to state, that the last accounts received from Clare and Limerick describe both counties as much more free from crime then they have been for some time past.-- *Dublin Morning Register.*

We can state, we believe with confidence, that the prosecutions against Mr. O'Connell and others will be abandoned—the Statute under which they were prosecuted having expired with the late Session.--- *Dublin Evening Post.*

The Duke of Northumberland public-house, situate next to the Worship-street Police-office, made a display of a very peculiar kind. It is the only public house in London with that particular sign, and some five or six years since, Mr. Metcalfe, the proprietor, went to considerable expense to put up a well-executed portrait of the present Duke in his robes, as he appeared at the coronation of the late King. Recent events, however, have made mine host ashamed of his sign. He is a zealous reformer, and in order to show his dissatisfaction with the dictatorial conduct of the Duke, he resolved to exhibit his Grace in a full suit of mourning. The gilt frame of the portrait was accordingly covered with black, the coronet with crape, and the star and garter all graced by badges of the same material while the mournful predicament in which his Grace stood, strikingly contrasted with the lights and branches of laurel displayed from every window of the house.

On Monday evening an inquest was held on the body of Mr. Wm. Jordon, of George-street, Adelphi, who was thrown off his horse in the afternoon. He expired almost immediately from the injuries he received. Verdict—Accidental Death; deodand on the horse, 1s.—Another inquest was held before the same Coroner on the body of Wm. Nelson, aged 25. He attempted to jump into a waggon in the King's Road, Chelsea, when in a state of intoxication, and in so doing slipped under the wheel; he expired shortly after. Verdict—Accidental Death.

WHOLESALE ROBBERY.-- It is the custom with the Real del Monte Mining Company to send up waggons twice a Month to Mexico with bars of silver, which return with coined money for the pay of the miners. Some three weeks back the waggon came up as usual, and left again with 14,000 dollars, attended by five Englishmen and nine Mexicans, as a guard. The same night, after leaving this city, or early the following morning, on a given signal, they were attacked by about 100 men, all armed and well mounted, at three different points in the same moment. The Company's party united, but the odds being so great could do nothing; they were all wounded, more or less, besides two Englishmen and two Mexicans of the Company dead, and two or three more dangerously wounded. Of the robbers, four were killed on the spot; of the numbers wounded, and those who may have died since, we can have no idea, as, after robbing everything, and leaving their victims on the ground for dead, as they believed, they all sheered off. By all accounts they expected a largar sum. Government has taken up this affair; and the President has threatened to hang all who are caught belonging to the expedition. They have now, I belive, somewhere about 18 or 19 of them in their power.— Mexico, Feb. 15.

THE TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE.—On Saturday, the 19th instant, the committee appointed a meeting held at the London Literary and Scientific Institution, for the purpose of obtaining the removal of all fiscal impediments to the diffusion of knowledge, had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer. They were headed by Dr. Birkbeck, and Mr. Charles Buller, M. P.—Dr. Birkbeck stated to his Lordship, that, for the present, they would waive all objections to the duty on paper, or the duty on advertisements, as proposed to be reduced. To render the latter duty as productive as it might be, they considered that the stamp duty on newspapers must be greatly reduced. The reduction of stamp duty proposed by government was nearly two-pence on the larger and dearer papers (which were allowed four per cent discount), while it was only a penny and one-fifth to papers sold for seven-pence or less, to which an allowance of twenty per cent. had hitherto been given. As the price of the latter could not be reduced more than one penny, the present seven-penny papers would be sold for sixpence. This reduction, they feared, would occasion but a very slight increase of circulation. It would not extend the sale of papers beyond the classes who at present purchase them. It would not increase, to any very material extent, the motives to advertise in newspapers.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, in reply to this statement, that the number of advertisements would so far increase as to enable the newspaper proprietors to reduce the price of the papers.—One of the deputation, we understand, stated to his Lordship, that, from the inquiries they had made, it appeared, that a greater reduction than that stated could not be effected by any one but the government. The Proprietor of the *Examiner*, for example, had stated, that he did not see how a reduction could be made. They received, at present, as many advertisements as they could find room for; and no considerable increase of the number could be made, without proportionately sacrificing the space requisite for news and disquisitions. The case of that journal was the case of most others which had the talent to maintain a circulation.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he did not consider the case of the *Examiner* in point. He thought it a journal written for the inculcation of principles and opinions rather than for sale or profit.—Mr. Charles Buller said that it appeared by the returns to the House of Commons, that the sale was between five and six thousand weekly: that, therefore, the instance was good evidence.—Dr. Birkbeck stated that they had adverted to the proposed arrangement of the stamp duty, with the view of showing that the twenty per cent. discount formerly given was a bounty on the cheaper papers; that as no discount was in future to be given, the larger and dearer papers would pay the least duty in proportion to their price; that, in fact, a bounty would be given to the larger and dearer papers; and, to a degree, the operation of the government measure would be at variance with the excellent intentions professed; further reductions and arrangements should therefore be made, in the nature of an advalorem duty, to render information more accessible, and to restore to the cheaper papers the relative advantage to which they were fairly entitled. But their main purpose was to show that the stamp duty might be entirely removed, and a small postage duty substituted, not only without producing loss to the revenue, but with strong probabilities that it would be considerably benefitted. They proposed that government should remove the stamp duty entirely, and allow all publications not exceeding four or six ounces in weight to be sent by post; that the rate of charge should be one penny for a paper of the largest size; a half penny for a printed sheet half that size, or for less than half. In France, books, and all printed papers, were sent from one extremity of the kingdom to the other, at the rate of ten *centimes* or one *sou*, per sheet. In America, newspapers were forwarded 3000 miles for three farthings. All doubts as to the practicability of the measure, or objections to the details, were set at rest by the fact that the system recommended was already in operation in those and in other countries.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer asked whether the system was compatible with the present arrangements of the post; and whether it would not require increased establishments?—To this the deputation replied, that were it so, government might be amply repaid by a postage instead of a stamp duty. At the present rate of carriage of parcels belonging to private individuals, a dozen newspapers might be carried upwards of 100 miles for less than one penny. But they would require no increase except on a few main roads, and in several of the larger towns. They would require no additional establishment for the subordinate distribution. The increase of publications, in consequence of setting the press free from fiscal restraints, would be enormous; and the postage, combined with the paper and advertisement duty, would amply repay the government. They complained to his Lordship that the present high duties on paper, together with excessvie charges at the Post-office, prevented the circulation of English journals on the continent and in the colonies. They reprobated as illiberal the retention of any duty on the introduction of foreign books; and the practice of charging for foreign journals as letters. It was important, in a national point of view, that these barriers to the free intercommunication of information and sentiment should be removed.—Dr. Birkbeck said, as regarded this country, the question was not whether the people should be allowed to read political disquisitions—for government could not prevent them—but whether men of considerable information and talent, who were actuated by a benevolent desire to instruct the people in subjects on which it was the common interest of the whole community that they should be instructed, were to be precluded from addressing them—whilst men who did not hesitate to break the law, and who were ignorant and fanatical, had exclusive access to the minds of the people. He was informed, for example, that Dr. Arnold of Rugby School, and Dr. Whately, of Oxford, proposed to write tracts for the information of the people. He also believed that Mr. Mill, and Mr. George Grote, men deeply versed in moral and political science, were willing to write for the people; but the circulation of their writings, and their beneficial influence, must be narrowed by these imposts—whilst the surreptitions of those who wrote for profit had a wide range, and the advantage of a government protecting duty.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer concurred with Dr. Birkbeck on the importance of diffusing information amongst the people. He agreed that the alterations proposed would not give facilities to the class of publications which Dr. Birkbeck had adverted to. He (the Chancellor) could not for the present, however, promise further reductions. He thought the whole matter, including that relating to the Post-office, deserving of inquiry; and he promised to read and consider the various documents.—*Examiner, March* 27.

THE TIMBER-TRADE IN THE NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.—The timber-trade furnishes employment to a numerous body—but less so in Nova Scotia than in the neighbouring provinces; which, as far as my observation goes, the former has no cause to regret. That trade may rather be termed a necessary evil than a benefit to a young country. The settler who arrives in summer from Europe without a shilling in his pocket, finds he is too late to raise any crop, and that he can only provide for the winter by constructing his long hut, and cutting a few staves and shingles (small wooden boards of much the same shape, and used for the same purposes, as tiles), which meet with an immediate sale: so far, so good: if he then devotes himself steadily to agriculture, he will, in all human probability, become eventually independent; but he is more frequently tempted by his first little gains to engage in "lumbering," or cutting timber. He lives a severe and laborious life in the forests: he flatters himself with the prospects of realising a considerable sum in a very few years; the timber market falls in England; he finds himself overwhelmed with debt, and has to work his way again from his first potatoe plot. I have known a lumberer who himself worked in the depth of the woods, with some men in his employ, and who cleared three thousand pounds in one year; at the expiration of twelve months he had sunk he wholesum, and was in debt besides; he managed to pay his debts, and then commenced farming. This is but one of the many instances that have come within my knowledge. I know many fertile tracts in the province that have hitherto lain in an almost wilderness state, merely owing to the "lumbering" mania, that till lately infected those who settled on them. —The late depression of the timber-market, although a severe loss to many individuals, I am inclined to consider a decided gain to the country. There are but few of the outward and visible signs of the timber-trade at Halifax. One or two ships are generally building on the slips of Darmouth, on the opposite side of the harbour, varying from one to four hundred tons: but the timber cargoes are generally shipped at the out ports along the coasts—chiefly from the Bras d'Or lake in Cape Breton, or le Have River, near Liverpool; and most of that used at Halifax is brought thither by sea." —*Letter from Nova Scotia, by Capt. Moorsom.*

TASTE.—A cultivated and well-regulated taste is of great moral importance: it induces us to look with indifference upon many subjects which the vulgar pursue with ardour: it confirms virtuous dispositions—as the love of vice is excited and its pursuit is quickened by a perversion or from a want of taste. A pure taste elevates a person above the grosser pleasures of sense, and checks the indulgence of his passions. The obvious effect of violent passions is tumult and disorders; that of a pure taste is tranquillity—a state of mind highly favourable to the affections of love, friendship, and philanthropy. The love of what is *good*, as well as what is *fair*, is the characteristic of the man of taste; its improvement therefore is of great importance to young persons, as it will answer a most valuable purpose, and not only make them good judges of the productions of the arts, but increase their relish for whatsoever is *lovely and of good report*. It will not only impart much of that refinement and elegance of thinking which characterised Addison, Spence, Gray, and Reynolds, but will contribute to the increase of those virtues which were the fairest ornaments of their minds.—*Kett's Elements of General Knowledge.*

CUSTOM IN ENGLAND IN THE TIME OF ERASMUS.—"If you did but sufficiently know," says Erasmus, writing to Faustus, "the pleasures of England, you would haste hither with wings at your feet; or, if your gout would not permit you to do that, you would wish yourself a Dedalus. To mention only one pleasure out of multitudes—here are nymphs beautiful as angels, lovely and *debonair*; you would readily confess that your muses are not to be compared to them. Besides, we have a custom which can be never sufficiently commended. Wherever you go, you shall be welcomed with kisses from them all; and when you depart, you shall be dismissed with as endaring a farewell; return, the same sweet welcome shall be repeated. Do they take their leave of you, kisses exchanged at parting. Wherever you meet them, you feast upon their very lips. In a word, all places you enter are full of kisses, which, my friend, had you once but tasted how soft, how fragrant they are you would not, I am positive, like Solon, desire to live ten years, but till death, in England." Such is the flattering picture drawn by the learned theologian. But a native of one of the most gallant, as well as gallant, nations of Europe, the philosophic Montaigne, presents a view not quite so ravishing of this engaging custom:—"Scarcity," he says, "gives a relish to meat. Thus the manner of salutations which is particular to our nation takes off, by its frequency the pleasure of kisses which Socrates says is so dangerous and powerful to steal our hearts. It is an unpleasant custom and injurious to the ladies, to hold out their lips to every one who has three footmen in his retinue, how disagreeable soever he be: and we ourselves do not get much by it; for, as the world is at present we must kiss fifty ugly ones for three that are handsome and, for a tender stomach, as such of my age have, one bad kiss is too much for a good one'."

WINE.—Take especial care (observes Sir Walter Raleigh) that thou delight not in wine, for there never was any man that came to honour or preferment that loved it; for it transformeth a man into a beast, destroyeth natural heat, brings man's stomach to an artificial heat, deformeth the face, rotteth the teeth and to conclude maketh a man contemptible, soon old, and despised of all wise and worthy men, hated in thy servants, in thyself, and companions; for it is a bewitching and infectious vice.

ROGUERY DEFEATED—In November last, a clerk, named Air, in the banking-house of Messrs. Brooks and Dixon, bankers, in Chancery-lane, absconded with about 2,400l. of their cash. It was speedily ascertained that he had sailed for New York. The American Consul advised, that an affidavit of the debt and the power of attorney to an agent in New York, to act for its recovery, should immediately be sent out. This advice was followed. Air, on his arrival in New York, lodged the money in a bank; in a few days he was arrested and thrown into prison for the debt, and an injunction was obtained from the Court of Chancery, to impound the money. Air had no alternative but to submit to the restitution of the plunder, or remain in prison. He preferred the former course, and was discharged. Messrs. Brooks and Dixon have received from their American agent upwards of 2,000l. of their loss, and Air is left a pennyless disgraced fugitive.

FALL OF BROUGHTON SUSPENSION-BRIDGE.—Yesterday a most frightful accident occurred to a party of the 60th Rifles, consisting of about seventy officers and men, who were returning from exercising on Kersal-moor, by the Broughton road, to their quarters in Regent-road barracks. At noon the party reached the Chain-bridge, at Broughton, and commenced filing across it. Scarcely had the leading file, preceded by three of their officers, reached *terra firma* on the Pendleton side, when a tremendous noise, resembling an irregular volley of musketry, arrested the attention of the party. In an instant after the bridge separated at the end next the toll-house, and, with a large quantity of the stone pier, was precipitated into the river. The situation of the soldiers at this moment was most frightful —about 40 of the party, encumbered with their arms and accoutrements, were entangled with the railing of the bridge, or overwhelmed in the river. Most providentially, the river was low, and thus no lives were lost. But we are concerned to state that six are now in hospital with fractured limbs, some of whom it is feared, will be disabled for life; and 14 others have been injured more or less by cuts, contusions, &c.—*Manchester Herald.*

SHIP-BUILDING.—To give an idea of the enormous quantity of timber necessary to construct a ship of war, we may observe that 2,000 tons, or 3,000 loads, are computed to be required for a seventy four. Now, reckoning fifty oaks to the acre, of 100 years standing, and the quantity in each tree to be a load and a half it would require forty acres of oak forest to build one seventy-four; and the quantity increases in a greater ratio for the largest class of line of battle ships. The average duration of these vast machines, when employed, is computed to be fourteen years. It is suposed, that all the full grown oaks now in Scotland would not build two ships of the line.—*Quarterly Journal of Agriculture.*

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